New-York Tribune.

Vol. XXV.....No. 7,575. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS.

The Dissolution of the English Parliament.

RESINGATION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR

Celebration of the Fourth of July in London.

SPEECH BY J. S. MILL.

The Inman steamer City of Washington, Capt. Brooks, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th of July, arrived here yesterday.

The Peruvian reached Liverpool at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 5th.

The City of London and the Glasgow both arrived at Queenstown at 8:30 on the evening of the 4th.

The Germania arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 5th of July.

The steamship North America, which left Liverpool at 2:30 p. m. of the 6th, and Londonderry on the 7th, passed Father Point yesterday evening for Quebec.

The steamship City of London, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 5th.

The steamship Glasgow, from New-York, arrived the same night.

The steamship Lafayette, from New-York, arrived at Brest on the 5th, having on board 44 persons picked up from the boats of the ship William Nelson, burned at sea. The William Nelson left Antwerp June 4 for New-York, where she is owned. She had 450 emigrants on board; but nothing is known of the fate of them except those picked up as above.

The Lafayette cruised about for 21 hours in search of them without success. No other particulars are received.

The Royal Mail Steamship Scotia, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th.

Great Britain.

The Daily News thinks Lord Cranworth will succeed to the Chancellorship.

Parliament was prorogued on the 5th and the dissolution follows immediately after. The new elections would probably take place on the 11th or 12th instant.

Satterthwaite's Circular on the evening of the 5th says business in American securities has been active, though in amount scarcely up to the average of the past few weeks. Five-Twenties have ranged between 71 and 72¼, any further advance being checked by the fact that they are relatively about six per cent higher here than in New-York. In Illinois and Erie transactions have been numerous and there has been good buying of the former to secure the stock and cash dividend payable August 16. The last price was 85¼ @85¾—an advance of two dollars on the week. Erie was steady at an advance of about a quarter dollar.

The screw steamer Beatrice, formerly the Rebel cruiser Tallahassee, left Calais on the 2d of July for Liverpool.

The Americans in London celebrated the 4th of July by dining together at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. About 200 ladies and gentlemen were present. The Hon. F. H. Morse, the United States Consul in London, presided, and the company included Mr. Moran, Secretary of the United States Legation; Professor Day; Lieut.-Col. Audenreid, U. S. A.; Mr. Cyrus Field, Professors Goldwin Smith and Cairnes, Mr. T. B. Potter, M. P., and others.

Mr. Adams was not present owing to a family bereavement, and letters of regret were read from Mr. Bright and other distinguished men. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drank with enthusiasm. There was also, in addition to the customary memorial toast to "Washington," another of the same character to "Abraham Lincoln—Patriot, Statesman, Martyr." These were drank in solemn silence. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Moran read an address, in which he stated that the people of the United States felt no desire to inflict vengeance upon the South, although perhaps they might feel that the leaders of the Rebellion did deserve punishment as a warning to future conspirators. He believed that the latent Union feeling in the South was being developed, and he had no doubt that the people of those States were content to accept the present condition of things, and to apply themselves to remedy the evils that had been caused by the war.

The emigration returns for Liverpool for the quarter ending June 30 show a total of 41,547, which is a decrease of over 12,000 from the number of departures in the same quarter last year.

The trial of Dr. Pritchard, on the charge of having poisoned his wife, was progressing at Glasgow, and, from the notoriety the case has attained, great interest was evinced in the proceedings.

A startling balloon accident had happened in Ireland. Mr. Coxwell's balloon, after having ascended from Belfast, with ten people in the car, effected a perilous descent, owing to the valve at the top not acting properly. Eight of the aeronauts succeeded in getting out (some of them severely injured), when the balloon again ascended, with two gentlemen still in the car, and nothing had since been heard of it.

LONDON, July 7.—The political news is unimportant. Lord Cranworth is the new Lord Chancellor.

THE CASE OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR—THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

In the House of Commons, on July 3, Mr. Ward Hunt rose to move a censure on the Lord Chancellor. He said he was fully aware of the responsibility he was taking upon himself, but he thought he could show on substantial grounds that he was only discharging his duty to the country. The Lord Chancellor had at his disposal patronage to an enormous extent, and it was not only desirable that he should be free from corruption in his own person, but that he should be vigilant over those who administered it under him. In this case, although the Lord Chancellor might not have been personally privy to any corruption, it could not be denied that he had shown a great laxity of vigilance and want of regard for that which was peculiarly required of a high official in his position, not only in this case, but also in that of Mr. Edmunds. He pointed out that the select committee had treated the Lord Chancellor with great and undue leniency, and called upon the House to consider the evidence for itself. He then proceeded to analyze the evidence at great length, pointing out that the Lord Chancellor, in granting Mr. Wilde's petition for a pension without, as he admitted, looking at the certificates after he had called on him to show cause why he should not be dismissed, had committed the very offense for which he had condemned Mr. Wilde. He ridiculed the pleas that the Lord Chancellor had acted through good nature and incautious reliance on his subordinates, and pointing out the contradictions and inconsistencies of the evidence given by the Lord Chancellor, Mr Miller, Mr. Skirrow and Mr. Welch and Mr. Bethell contended that it was impossible not to feel that a great deal of it was previously concerted between them with a view of screening the Lord Chancellor and acquitting him of being privy to the corrupt bargain between Mr. Welsh and Mr. Bethell. It was clear that it was only the remarks of the public press on the Edmunds affair that prevented this second job being carried out, and even then, although at the last moment he refused to appoint his son to any office, he appeared to have a very slight regard for the public interests, and not the smallest shame or idea that a person of his son's character was utterly disqualified for any office whatever. He contrasted the leniency shown by the Chancellor toward his son's offences and the strict measure of justice which he had administered to other bankruptcy officials, none of whose cases was he lenient or incautious enough to promise to reconsider. In conclusion, he moved the following resolution: "That the evidence taken before the committee on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court discloses that a great facility exists for obtaining public appointments by corrupt means; that such evidence, and also that taken before a committee of the House of Lords in the case of Leonard Edmunds, shows a laxity of practice and want of caution on the part of the Lord Chancellor in sanctioning the granting of retiring pensions to public officers over whose heads grave charges are impending, and by filling up the vacancies made by the retirement of such officers, whereby great encouragement has been given to corrupt practices; that such laxity and want of caution, even in the absence of any improper motive, are in the opinion of this House highly reprehensible and calculated to throw discredit on the administration of the high offices of state."

The Lord Advocate entered into an elaborate vindication of the Lord Chancellor's conduct in the matter. He pointed out that the Lord Chancellor had found great laxity and irregularities in the bankruptcy administration, which he had at once set himself to redress. He contended that there was ample justification for the dismissal of Mr. Wilde and the appointment of Mr. Welch, who was strongly recommended by the leaders of the northern circuit, and up to that time unknown to the Lord Chancellor. He pointed out the stern impartiality with which the Lord Chancellor had dismissed his son, and, refusing to see him, had sent him to reside in Germany, whence he returned without his sanction or knowledge. He insisted that there was not the slightest proof that the Chancellor was aware of the relations between Mr. Welch and his son, but quite the reverse; and that as soon as the Lord Chancellor learned that there was no hope of reformation, he at once determined not to give him an appointment, and ordered his friends never to mention the subject to him. These were the facts proved before the Committee; and why was it necessary to resort to vague reports, surmises and suspicions to blast an honorable, well-earned reputation. The whole blame in the affair, if there was any blame at all, arose from the friendly zeal or officiousness of Mr. Miller; but the Committee had fully absolved the Lord Chancellor on this point, and he trusted that, the committee having fairly and impartially considered the evidence, the House would ratify the decision of the committee. In conclusion he moved the following amendment: "That this House, having considered the report of the select committee on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, and the evidence taken by it, agrees in opinion with the committee that the facts which are established acquit the Lord Chancellor of all charge in the matter except haste and want of caution in granting a pension to Mr. Wilde; and that this House is of opinion that some further check should be placed by law on the granting of pensions to legal officers."

Mr. Hennessy, in supporting the resolution, charged the Attorney-General, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Palmerston and Earl Granville and the rest of the Cabinet, with having been all along privy to the Edmunds scandal, which they did nothing to check, but rather everything in their power to hush up. He severely condemned the point-blank denial given by the Attorney-General to the questions of Mr. Ferrand, every one of which had been proved false; and believing that in this case, as well as in that of Mr. Edmunds, other members of the Government were quite as guilty as the Lord-Chancellor, he should support the amendment of Mr. Bouverie, if it came before the House.

Mr. Denham supported the amendment, feeling that the report of the Select Committee ought not to be lightly overruled by resolutions cleverly framed for obvious motives.

Mr. Bouverie said that, if the resolution of Mr. Hunt was negatived, as he hoped it would be, he should move the following amendment to that of the Lord-Advocate: "That this House, having considered the report of the Select Committee on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, is of opinion that, while the evidence discloses corrupt practices with regard to the appointment of Mr. Welsh to the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, no imputation can be made against the Lord Chancellor on this point. The proceedings show laxity and want of caution, which tend to throw discredit on the administration of the high offices of state." He did not impute any corruption to the Lord Chancellor, but he could not regard his conduct with confidence, after an impartial consideration of the evidence, for he felt that he had failed to check the notorious abuses that were going on all round him.

Mr. Hunt said he was quite willing to allow his resolution to be negatived, and to support the amendments of Mr. Bouverie, which fully expressed his own views.

Mr. Howes was glad that Mr. Hunt had taken this course, which would relieve him as a member of the Select Committee of considerable difficulty. The amendment of the Lord Advocate only reëchoed the report of the Committee in favor of the Lord Chancellor, omitting the censure passed upon him.

Mr. Vivian, as a member of the Committee, took a directly contrary view.

RESIGNATION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

In the House of Lords, on July 4, Earl Granville said their lordships were aware of the resolution passed by the other House last night with respect to the Lord Chancellor. It was not for him to comment upon that resolution, but it was his duty to inform their lordships that in consequence of it the Lord Chancellor had that morning requested Lord Palmerston to lay his resignation before the Queen, which had been done. It might be right for their lordships to know that five months ago the Lord Chancellor had placed his resignation in Lord Palmerston's hands, not because he admitted the truth of the charges made against him, but because it might be injurious to the Government and the profession for him to retain the seals under the circumstances. The resolution agreed to by the other House last night he was happy to say quite confirmed the finding of their lordships' committee and of their own committee in acquitting the Lord Chancellor of corrupt motives, but Lord Palmerston nevertheless thought that, under the circumstances, it was right to accept the Lord Chancellor's resignation, and it had been accepted accordingly. Her Majesty, however, considered that for the sake of public convenience respecting judicial business, his lordship should retain the seals until after the prorogation of Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on the same night, Lord Palmerston rose and said: Sir, it is right that I should inform the House that the Lord Chancellor, in deference to the vote of the House last night, and to the opinion which that vote implied, has deemed it his duty through me to tender to Her Majesty the resignation of his office, which accordingly I have done. I think it at the same time due to the Chancellor to state that as early as the beginning of the session—the beginning of the year, I may say—the Chancellor, stung in his feeling by the various attacks which were made upon him from different quarters, often pressed upon me that his resignation should be conveyed to her Majesty. I, upon public and upon private and personal grounds, declined to accept that resignation, or to be the channel of conveying that resignation to her Majesty, and I urged upon the Chancellor to remain at his post, and for this reason, that if he had resigned in consequence of the various attacks, some of them anonymous, he would thereby have been considered as implying the admission of the various charges that had been made against him, and even more than the charges that actually were made. Whereas, I represented to him that if he remained at his post, there would, no doubt, be a parliamentary inquiry into the matters concerned, and knowing and believing that his motives throughout have been perfectly pure and incorrupt, I was convinced that out of that inquiry would result that which has resulted, namely, an entire acquittal of the Chancellor of every corrupt motive. [Hear, hear.] It will be necessary that the Chancellor should continue to hold the seals until Friday morning, in order that he may go through those operations which are connected with the prorogation and dissolution of Parliament; and on Friday the Chancellor will resign the seals into the hands of her Majesty.

In the House of Lords on the 5th, the Lord Chancellor announced his resignation in an appropriate valedictory address. He stated that he had repeatedly expressed his desire to resign in consequence of the unjust charges which had been brought against him, but that Lord Palmerston and his colleagues had dissuaded him from doing so. He would say nothing in regard to the vote of the House of Commons further than that he bowed to it, and hoped that in time a more favorable feeling would be entertained toward him. The address was marked by feeling and good taste, and was received with respect and sympathy by the House.

AN ELECTION ADDRESS BY J. S. MILL.

From The London Star, July 3.

Last night a crowded meeting of Mr. Mill's Committee was held at St. James's Hall, at which Mr. Mill attended. Dr. Brewer occupied the chair, and there were present on the platform most of the leading Reformers not only of the City of Westminster but of the metropolis at large. When Mr. Mill made his appearance on the platform, accompanied by Dr. Brewer, Mr. James Beal, Mr. Edmond Beales, Prof. Masson, and others, he was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

After some remarks from the chairman of a complimentary character to the candidate, Mr. Mill rose to address the meeting, and it was the signal for a renewal of the loud cheers and waving of hats with which he was greeted on coming on the platform. When the enthusiasm had subsided, he said that he was not at all aware when coming to the meeting that he should have to make a speech. He understood that a night had been appointed for the purpose of his publicly addressing the electors, and expected that the present moment would be nothing more than a kind of friendly conversation, so as to afford him an opportunity of giving such information as might be thought desirable, and to enable his friends to ask him any questions upon which they wished to be informed; but he was not aware that the meeting would assume the public form which the present seemed to have. He therefore hoped they would take into consideration his want of preparation, and excuse any imperfections which must necessarily arise from being taken unawares. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] He feared that the chairman had slightly exaggerated in his estimation of him, and did not know how it was possible for him to fulfil the high expectations which the chairman's speech must have raised. For the support which he had received, the friendly feelings and opinions which had been so unanimously extended toward him throughout the whole of this contest, the mere fact of the number of distinguished persons consenting to allow their names to be placed on the committee, for all these things he could not be too thankful. He did not look upon it in the light of a favor, but as a high honor, to be selected by such a body of gentlemen as a candidate for the important post of representing Westminster—perhaps the most important position which a member of the House of Commons could hold. A higher honor he could hardly conceive. It was an onerous duty which they were desirous of conferring upon him, and he looked upon it as a very great honor that they considered him capable of fulfilling that duty. He feared, however, that while accepting that honor he would fall below the expectations they had entertained of him. [Cries of "No."] No one could feel more strongly than he did the importance of that part of the contest with which he had nothing to do individually, but which was a most important part of the election. But he was obliged to say that the Chairman had done him too much honor in giving him the credit of the manner in which, from the outset, they had conducted this election. If they were victorious, the credit would be theirs. It was very easy for him to say this thing and that about the conduct of elections, but the credit of carrying those principles out was due to them. He had not undertaken the expenses which were ordinarily borne by candidates, but which never ought. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Those of the expenses which were legitimate the electors had agreed to bear. They had not only done this, but they had to bear up against the candidature that was going on on the old, the basest of principles—the most lavish of expenditure for undue purposes. They had to raise a spirit among the constituency above this sort of thing, and he was glad to find that they were in a fair way of doing so. Therefore the praise was theirs, not his. As he had said, it was easy for him to lay down that a candidate ought not to be at the expense. It cost him little in saying it, but it would cost them much in carrying it out, and the honor would be therefore entirely on their side. He could not help thanking the Chairman for having paid the tribute he did to one to whom, in his early life, he owed everything—to his father—a man who had done more for the people than ever he (the speaker) did, because he lived at a time when there were few to do it, and when the opinions of even the most moderate Liberalism stood most seriously in the way of a man's advancement in life; but in spite of all the strong feeling that was arrayed against him, he never compromised one of those opinions which he held, and constantly wrote in favor of those principles which embraced the most valuable interests of the country, and nothing, he felt, that he could do at the present day could possibly deserve a thousandth part of that which was deserved by him who had gone before him. If there ever was a time when a person might be allowed to speak of himself, it was on such an occasion as the present, and he thought he could not better recommend himself than by saying that he had sat by the cradle of all the great political reformers of this generation, and not alone sat by them, but when hardly out of his teens wrote for them. Mr. Mill then referred to some of the political questions with which his name is familiar, pointing out that some of the principles which he had held, and which at first were looked upon in the light of "crochets," had since resolved themselves into realities, and suggesting the possibility that what have been characterized as further "crochets" of his may, in the course of some short time, also turn out truths, and proceeded to say that he took it for granted that all present, being members of his Committee, had a sufficient idea of his political principles; but if any wished to have farther information on any point, he would be most happy to give it. [Cheers.]

Mr. Probyn said that a most absurd and ridiculous rumor had been mentioned to him. It was that Mr. John Stuart Mill intended to retire. He (Mr. Probyn), in the name of Mr. Mill's supporters, begged leave to say that Mr. John Stuart Mill would not retire from the contest till next Tuesday afternoon, when he would by the vote of the electors be at the head of the poll. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Mill, in answer to a question, approved generally the principle of non-intervention, but thought there were cases in which intervention in the affairs of other countries might very judiciously be exercised.

The Chairman asked were there any other persons desirous of asking questions, and the inquiry was received with cries of "We are satisfied," and cheers.

Mr. Mill in reply to some further questions which were introduced, declared himself in favor of a separation of Church and State, and that he would vote against the Maynooth grant as soon as there was no endowment granted to any other religious institution, but as long as the Irish Church Establishment existed, he thought it would be most unjust to take away the small pittance which the Irish people now had for their college.

After transacting some routine business, the meeting separated.

France.

A fete was given on the Fourth of July by Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister at Paris. With the exception of M. Drouyn d'Lhuys and the Diplomatic Corps, and Messrs. Chasseloup, Laubat and De Lavaletto, who are married to American ladies, none but Americans were admitted. Mr. Bigelow delivered a speech, in which he stated the conciliatory ideas of the American Government. Dancing took place in a tent decorated with French and American flags.

Spain.

Madrid journals assert that Spain will shortly recognize the Kingdom of Italy, without prejudicing the interests of Catholicism.

Commercial Intelligence.

In the London Money Market, on the 5th, the demand for discount was moderate, and on the Stock Exchange there was an increased supply of money at from 2½ to 3 per cent. The tendency of the discount market was toward increased ease.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, July 7.—Sugars in fair demand; Refined quiet and firm. Coffee—limited business, but prices firm. Tea quiet and unchanged. Rice—further sales of white Bengal at full rates.

LONDON CORN MARKET—July 7.—Wheat was quiet at Monday's rates. Barley and Oats 6d. cheaper.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.—The closing price of Consols for Monday was 90 to 90¼; for account, 90¼ to 90⅜. Illinois Central Shares, 85@85½. Erie Shares, 53@53½.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased to £300,000.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 31,500 bales, including 6,500 to speculators and 7,000 to exporters. The market has been irregular, and closed dull with a still downward tendency at a decline of ⅛@1d. The authorized quotations are: Middling Uplands, 19½d.; Middling Orleans, 19¾d.; Middling Texas, 19½d. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, the market being firmer under the Scotia's news, and ¼@½d. higher, mainly on the fine qualities. The stock in port is estimated at 308,000 bales, of which 29,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS are dull and prices tend downward.

PROVISIONS are quiet with a declining tendency, except Lard, which is firm.

LONDON, July 7—Consols for money, 90⅛@90¼; U. S. Five-Twenties, 72.

FROM CHICAGO.

Arrival of Regiments—Large Sale of Government Mules and Horses—Paying Off of Troops.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 16, 1865.

The 45th and 34th Illinois Regiments have arrived at Camp Douglas, where they will remain till paid off. They were mustered out at Louisville last week.

A large sale of Government horses, mules and wagons took place here yesterday, conducted by Col. Ellson, Chief Quartermaster. Best horses went at $150 per head; mules, $205, and wagons, $100 each.

The 1st Minnesota Regiment has just passed through, en route for home. The 12th Illinois Infantry was paid off at Springfield yesterday.

We have had a week of the coolest weather ever known here in July, with floods of rain. Reports from crops continue favorable.

General Dix's Farewell.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 55.—Pursuant to General Orders No 118, current series, War Department, Major-Gen. Dix hereby transfers to Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker, of the Army, the command of the Department of the East.

In taking leave of the officers and troops under his command, Major-Gen. Dix returns to them his sincere thanks for their faithful and efficient services and the promptness with which they have discharged their respective duties. It is needless to say to them that this association, which has never been disturbed by any want of harmony, or by any unwilling acquiescence in his authority, is not broken without unfeigned regret.

He also desires to acknowledge the ready response and the patriotic aid he has always received from the civil, military, and municipal authorities of the States composing his Department, whenever the emergencies of the war have rendered it necessary to call for assistance. This generous coöperation has greatly lightened his own labors and responsibilities; and he refers to it, not only as a matter to be gratefully remembered by him, but as one of the most gratifying evidences of the united feeling by which the Government of the country, in a desperate struggle for its existence, has been zealously and triumphantly sustained.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-Gen.

OFFICIAL: CHAS. O. JOLINE, Bt. Lt. Col. and Aid-de-Camp.

THE SEVEN-THIRTIES.

PROGRESS OF THE LOAN.

Over Five Millions Taken Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 17, 1865.

Jay Cooke & Co. report the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty loan to-day at $5,663,500, including the following:

Fourth National Bank, New-York	$500,000
Second National Bank, Boston	200,000
Second National Bank, Norwich	200,000
First National Bank, Albany	100,000
First National Bank, Northampton	100,000
First National Bank, Portland	200,000
Broadway National Bank, New-York	200,000
First National Bank, Lowell, Mass	100,000
Second National Bank, Providence	215,000
First National Bank, Newark	250,000
Ninth National Bank, New-York	200,000
Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh	100,000
Merchants' National Bank, Boston	100,000
Commonwealth National Bank, New-York	100,000
Citizens' Bank of Baltimore	100,000
Brewster, Sweat & Co., Boston	150,000
Shafer Bros., New-York	150,000
Henry Clews & Co., New-York	150,000
M. Bolles & Co., Boston	50,000
Mauch Chunk Pennsylvania Bank	100,000
First National Bank, Mansfield	50,000
People's Bank, Pittsburgh	100,000
J. H. Sears, Port Royal, S. C.	70,000

The number of individual subscriptions for $50 and $100 was 3,963.

THE BURROUGHS HOMICIDE.

The Evidence Closed—The Jury Charged by Counsel for the Accused and the Prosecution.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 17, 1865.

The evidence in the Miss Harris trial having been closed on Saturday, the following instructions to the jury were to-day offered by the counsel respectively:

By Mr. Bradley for the accused.—If, from the whole evidence in this case, the jury shall find that the prisoner committed the acts charged in the indictment in the manner and at the time and place therein named, and thereby produced the death of said A. J. Burroughs, as therein stated; and if, from the evidence aforesaid, they shall further find that when the prisoner committed said acts she was either, by physical disease or some moral cause, not voluntarily induced by herself or by both operating upon her faculties, unable to control her will and of actions with reason and judgment in reference to the acts so committed, then in the judgment of law she was insane, and could not be guilty of the offense charged in the indictment, and is entitled to a verdict of not guilty. Or if, at the same time of the commission of the said act as aforesaid, the prisoner was provoked thereto by an insane impulse, controlling her will and judgment too powerful for her to resist, and said insane impulse arose from causes physical or moral, or from both combined, not voluntarily induced by herself, she is entitled to a verdict of not guilty—and if the jury entertain a reasonable doubt as to the soundness of the mind of the prisoner, as stated in the foregoing instructions, at the time of the commission of the said acts, she is entitled to the benefit of that doubt, as she would to the benefit of a doubt as to any other material fact in the cause, for it is one of the elements of the crime charged in the indictment in this case that the person charged shall at the time of committing the offense be of sound memory and discretion, and without this the offense is not complete in law.

Mr. Wilson, for the prosecution, offered the following:

First: If the jury believe, from the whole evidence, that the prisoner at the bar left the town of Janesville, Wisconsin, and came to the city of Washington for the purpose of instituting a suit against the deceased for a breach of promise of marriage, bringing with her the pistol offered in evidence, and after arriving in this city, and armed with the said loaded pistol, on or about the time stated in the indictment, repaired to the Treasury Department in this city, inquired for the deceased, went to his room, in said building, and saw him, then concealed herself and laid in wait for him, and as he was passing by fired said pistol at him, inflicting a wound of which he died, and then cocking the pistol fired at him a second time, they should find her guilty as indicted, unless they are satisfied by said evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that at the time said homicide was committed as aforesaid the accused had not sufficient reason to know the nature, quality and character of the homicide, and sufficient capacity to distinguish right from wrong in regard to that particular act.

Second: If the jury find, from the whole evidence, that the deceased came to his death at the time and place and in the manner set forth in the foregoing prayer, they must find the accused guilty, as indicted, unless they are satisfied by said evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that at the time the homicide was committed, as aforesaid, the accused had not sufficient capacity to distinguish right from wrong in regard to the homicide, or was, from disease, incapable to resist the commission of the act.

Third: If the jury find from the whole evidence that the deceased came to his death at the time and place and in the manner set forth in the foregoing prayer, and if the jury find that the accused entertained feelings of hatred toward the deceased, and was conscious that she was subject at certain periods to paroxysmal insanity, and that the presence of the deceased was an exciting cause of paroxysms of insanity, and, having previously armed herself with a pistol, voluntarily sought the deceased in the manner set forth in the first prayer, the accused is not entitled to an acquittal on the ground that the act of shooting was an insane impulse, or caused by paroxysmal insanity, but the jury should find her guilty of murder or of manslaughter.

Fourth: If the jury find from the whole evidence that the deceased came to his death at the time and place and in the manner set forth in the foregoing prayer, in order to entitle the accused to an acquittal on the ground of insanity, it is not sufficient for the accused to show a state of mind susceptible to disease, nor is it sufficient that the proof merely shows that it was possible or even probable that at the time of the commission of the homicide the accused was of unsound or diseased mind and subject to fits of insane fury, and was subject to paroxysmal insanity.

Fifth—If the jury find from the whole evidence that the deceased came to his death at the time and place, and in the manner set forth in the first prayer, and if the jury further find that at the time of the commission of the homicide the accused was insane according to the evidence and the law as stated by the Court, they should render a verdict in the following form, to wit: not guilty by reason of insanity or words to that effect, "Act of July 7, 11 Statutes 158 Sec. 5, 1857.

Sixth—If the jury find from the whole evidence that the deceased came to his death at the time and place and in the manner set forth in the first prayer, in order to entitle the accused to an acquittal on the ground of insanity, it is not sufficient for the accused to show a state of mind susceptible to disease, nor is it sufficient that the proof merely shows that it was possible or even probable that at the time of the commission of the homicide the accused was of unsound mind and paroxysmal insanity, but it must be shown to the satisfaction of the jury and beyond a reasonable doubt, that the act of homicide proceeded from a paroxysm of insanity occasioned by disease and not from criminal intent.

The instructions were argued respectively by Messrs. Bradly and Wilson. Mr. Bradly said that in some cases it was held that the burden of proof fell on the defense, but in this case it devolved on the Government to prove that the prisoner was sane at the time of the commission of the act, and this should be proven beyond a doubt. The Government is bound to prove every material fact beyond a doubt. If the defense proves a diseased and disordered mind, the burden of proof is thrown on the prosecution. If there is a reasonable doubt of the sanity of mind of the prisoner at the time of the commission of the act, or that it was committed with malice aforethought, the prisoner was entitled to her freedom. The questions were: was the crime committed with malice aforethought, and was she capable of controlling her acts; and if at the time the act was committed the party was incapable of having malice aforethought, she cannot be held guilty.

Mr. Wilson contended that the defense should furnish satisfactory evidence of insanity as they would have to in any other case. He read from Wharton's American Criminal Law to show that every one is supposed to be sane until proved insane, and read from Parker's Reports, vol. 3, page 309, which state that insanity is to be affirmatively proved and not presumed from what has not been proved. The defense set up the plea of insanity, but they have not proved it, and yet they pray instructions to the jury to acquit them. Mr. Wilson contended that if accused knew before she went into the presence of the deceased what the consequences would be, armed herself and then and there went into his presence, she should be found guilty.

It is expected that the argument to the jury will be commenced to-morrow by Mr. Wilson. Judge Hughes and Mr. Voorhees will follow for the defense, and Gen. Carrington will close the argument.

THE PIRATE STONEWALL.

Official Correspondence—The Spanish Government Consents to Surrender Her to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 17, 1865.

The following correspondence has just taken place in relation to the Stonewall.

MR. TASSARA TO MR. SEWARD.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 14, 1865.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to bring to the knowledge of the Honorable the Secretary of State that, agreeably to official communications which he has received from Madrid, the order has been given to the Captain-General of Cuba to deliver the war-vessel Stonewall to the person whom the Government of the United States may commission for that purpose, the due formalities intervening.

In thus acting the Government of Her Majesty judges that the reasons adduced in the note of the 30th of May last are not sufficient to found the right of revindication which that of the United States believes it has over the forementioned vessel. Animated, nevertheless, by the same noble and loyal sentiments which it has shown during the four years of the war happily terminated in this country, it omits entering into a discussion without object, and the Stonewall is placed at the disposal of the Government of the United States.

With reference to the security for the expenses to the commander of the Stonewall of $16,000 which sum having been considered as the sole and especial cause of the surrender of the vessel, it is to be believed that the Government of the United States will not refuse to reimburse it; it being understood, nevertheless, that this is not a condition for the delivery of the Stonewall, which delivery is and must be considered absolutely unconditional.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to reiterate to the honorable Secretary of State the assurance of his highest consideration.

GABRIEL G. TASSARA.

To the Honorable, the Secretary of State of the United States, &c., &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. TASSARA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1865.

The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note, which was addressed to him on the 14th inst., by Mr. Tassara, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Spain. In that note Mr. Tassara informs the undersigned that her Catholic Majesty has ordered that the steam vessel called the Stonewall, which has been the subject of previous correspondence between the two countries, shall be delivered up to the Government of the United States, and that this decision has been made with a waiver of discussion upon the question whether the demand of the United States for the surrender could be maintained upon strict principles of international law. Mr. Tassara has been pleased also to assure the undersigned that the surrender has been ordered on the ground of the mutual good-will which has happily prevailed between the two countries during the period of the insurrection which has heretofore so greatly disturbed the relations of the United States with many of the foreign powers. The undersigned is still further informed that while Spain will receive from the United States, as they have heretofore offered to pay, an indemnity of $16,000, the amount of the expenses which the Captain General of Cuba incurred in obtaining possession of the Stonewall, yet that the surrender is tendered without making it dependent on such reimbursement as a condition.

Mr. Tassara's communication has been submitted to the President of the United States, and the undersigned has now the pleasure to inform Mr. Tassara that orders will be promptly given for the bringing away of the Stonewall from Havana, and for the reimbursement of the sum of $16,000 to the Spanish Government. It only remains to be added that this Government appreciates equally the promptness, the liberality and the courtesy which have marked the proceedings of Her Catholic Majesty's Government on this interesting subject, and that these proceedings will have a strong tendency to confirm and perpetuate the ancient and traditional friendships of the two nations.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Mr. Tassara renewed assurances of his highest consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Señor Don Gabriel Garcia y Tassara, Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., &c.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

From Texas—The State Infested with Thieves and Ruffians—Sugar and Cotton Crops Short—The Freedmen—Gen. Mejia Gives Up the Rebel Cannon—The March of our Cavalry—Central Texas Railroad—From Eastern Mississippi—Cotton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 15, 1865.

The steamship Guiding Star, from New-York, has arrived.

The Cotton market is rather quiet at 47c. for Middling. The depression in domestic exchange restricts operations.

Sugar and Molasses are quiet.

An interesting discussion is now going on before the United States District Court as to what constitutes the oath of allegiance.

Texas dates of the 12th inst. say that State is infested by jayhawkers and thieves of the very worst stamp. In the interior, where the Union forces have not penetrated, they are doing much damage.

The sugar and cotton crops of Texas will be short on account of the disorder occasioned by the employment of free labor.

The Freedmen have been directed to remain with their former masters, with the assurance that no forfeiture of their rights of freedom will be tolerated.

Gen. Mejia, by command of Gen. Breckinridge, has delivered up the battery and other property received from the Confederacy.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 15, 1865.

Major Putnam, of General Canby's staff, has arrived here, en route for Washington, with the flags surrendered by Gen. Dick Taylor.

Stringent orders have been issued by the commanders of the cavalry marching through Texas to prevent the soldiers from straggling and plundering. None are allowed to enter private houses. All negroes leaving the fields to follow the army are driven back.

The Central Texas railroad, a work of importance to the troops, is being rapidly pushed forward to completion.

No rain has fallen in portions of Eastern Mississippi since the 1st of May. The crops will be very short, and especially the corn crop.

The stock of cotton in New-Orleans on the 10th inst. was 30,000 bales. Buyers were holding off for lower rates.

Four hundred bales of cotton, 300 hogsheads and 200 boxes of sugar have arrived here in the last 24 hours.

Later from Hayti—The Rebels Still Hold Cape Haytien.

BOSTON, Monday, July 17, 1865.

The bark Springbok at this port brings advices from Port-au-Prince to June 28.

Political affairs in the North were still unsettled. The Rebels continued to hold Cape Haytien, and the Government forces were making slow work in reducing that town.

The place had been declared in a state of siege, and all the foreign Consuls notified of that fact, but it was considered a difficult work on the part of the Government to make it effective, owing to the want of suitable vessels.

The Rebels were confined to Cape Haytien, the rest of the island being in a tranquil state.

THE DISASTER AT SEA

Particulars of the Burning of the Wm. Nelson.

Four Hundred Passengers Lost.

HEART-RENDING SCENES

Shameful Desertion of the Vessel by the Captain and Crew.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 17, 1865.

By the Alpha we have the statement of Capt. Hart of the bark Meteor. We searched a day and a half for the unfortunate passengers by the ship William Nelson, the wreck of which was scattered for miles over the water.

Saved passengers say that on Sunday, the 25th ult., the captain of the hapless ship determined to fumigate her, and for this purpose ordered pitch to be taken into the lower hold and red hot irons to be thrown into it. The pitch ignited and boiled over, and set the ship on fire.

When it was found impossible to save the ship, the captain and other officers, with the cabin passengers, left in the boats of the ship, which soon burned to the water's edge, carrying down over 400 steerage passengers.

The scenes on board the ill-fated vessel are described as of the most heart-rending character.

Capt. Hart says that a ship, five or six miles off from his vessel, was seen by him, apparently engaged in searching for the wreck, and he thinks she undoubtedly saved some of the passengers from the wreck, all of whom had been three days and nights in the water.

The male cabin passengers are rapidly recovering from the effects of their injuries, but the females are badly burned about the arms and legs, and are not progressing so well.

C. O. Leach, esq., United States Consul at St. Johns, N. F., en route for the States, furnishes the following as the statement of the most intelligent of the saved passengers of the ship William Nelson:

On Monday, the 26th ult., the steerage passengers were all ordered above, and the ship was thoroughly washed and fumigated. The fire broke out about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The captain with his family and the ship's crew, in two boats, left the ship about 3 p. m. Two other boats then attempted to leave, but these were injured and swamped. Many of the saved passengers are badly burned.

The ship seen by Capt. Hart probably saved some of the passengers on board the wreck.

We have no names of the saved from the William Nelson who reached St. John's, N. F. They were thirty in number—nine females and twenty one males.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Heavy Freshet in the Raritan River—Railway Bridges Undermined—Freight Train Smashed Up—The Storm at Philadelphia—Rise in the Schuylkill—Damage to the Canal—Railways Under Water.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Monday, July 17, 1865.

A heavy storm set in here yesterday afternoon, causing the most extensive flood known in these parts since the year 1811.

Along the line of the Raritan River fields of grain and meadows are completely flooded, and the damage must be unprecedentedly great.

Houses and barns are nearly submerged, and fences and highways are completely lost to sight.

At Middlebrook a bridge was completely undermined and caused the smashing up of a freight train at 1 o'clock this morning, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. In consequence of this disaster twelve 120-pounders were emptied into the flood, and a number of cars containing cattle, sheep and hogs were piled into one another in ruinous confusion.

Many of the animals were saved from the wreck only to find a watery grave.

The flood at present prevents the employés of the road from clearing away the debris and the bridge remains impassable.

About 200 feet of the road-bed of the South Branch Railway, near the bridge across the Raritan River, is washed away by the freshet, causing a suspension in the running of the trains.

The water is now falling.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Monday, July 17, 1865.

We have been visited by a heavy freshet in the Raritan River.

The lower part of this city is under water.

The rise in the river began about 2 o'clock this morning, and it quickly rose ten feet above high-water mark, but is now slowly falling again.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal is broken at several places, and several days must elapse before navigation can be resumed on it again.

A number of boats, barges and lumber-rafts have been carried away.

The amount of the damage cannot be very well estimated at the present time, but it will be considerable.

The boat-yards have also suffered considerable loss by the freshet.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 17, 1865.

The rain of yesterday caused a severe freshet in the Schuylkill River, causing great destruction of property.

A number of small houses on the banks of the river have been carried away.

The Almshouse Meadows are overflowed.

The trestle-work on the western side of the Chestnut-st. Bridge is carried away.

The Schuylkill Canal is badly damaged.

Several brigdes along the Wissahickon have been carried off. The streets of Manayunk are flooded.

Several mills are flooded and a number of canal boats wrecked.

The track of the Morristown Railway is under water so that the trains cannot run.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Superintendent of the Freedmen—Movements of Steamers—Sale of Government Horses and Mules—Condition of the Hampton General Hospitals.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 15, 1865.

Lieut. G. Hawk, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, has been appointed Superintendent of the Freedmen's Affairs for this Military District.

The United States steamer Malvern is going into the dry dock at Portsmouth, Va., for repairs, and will then sail for the Southern Squadron.

The steamer Hugh Jenkins has arrived from Philadelphia and sailed for Washington.

Arrived—the propeller Leader, from Washington; the propeller J. S. Green, from City Point, bound to Baltimore with troops; the steamer Maryland, from City Point, bound to Fredericksburg, with troops.

One hundred Government horses and fifty mules were sold at Portsmouth to-day, the horses bringing an average of $63 and the mules $93 each.

The propeller Charles Osgood from New-York, and the schooner Edward Glade from New-York, bound to City Point, have arrived.

The brig Sea Lion is ashore near Point of Shoals, James River. Lighters were sent her to-day.

JULY 16.—There are twenty-one hundred patients in the Hampton General Hospitals at the present time, mostly colored. During the last 14 months there have been admitted into these hospitals 26,1?2 patients; returned to duty, 7,113; transferred to other hospitals, 8,627; died, 2,085; discharged, 2,972; the balance admitted are Rebels and civilians.

Dr. Eli McClellan has had charge of those hospitals for nearly three years. He has recently been relieved from his responsible duties here, and ordered to Philadelphia. Dr. J. F. Frantz has been ordered to take charge of the hospitals here. He has for some time been in charge of the Balfour Hospitals (recently discontinued) at Portsmouth, Va.

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"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—[Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.]

THE JUDICIOUS TREATMENT of Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Kindred Affections, Sediments, Strictures, the Blood, Skin, &c. For the Use of Sufferers. Revised Edition. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Author's address, No. 31 East Twenty-seventh-st.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The August No., containing brilliant Novelties in the way of steel Engravings, splendid Fashion Plates and Summer Fashions, Full-Sized Patterns, original Stories, Poems, Household Matters, Portrait of Gen. Grant, new and popular Music, Whippoorwill's Song, and other valuable features. Single copies, 25 cents; yearly, $3, with a valuable premium. August No. ready on SATURDAY next.

PARIS FASHIONS.—"LE BON TON," one year (monthly), $7. "LE PETIT MESSAGER," $5. Two of the cheapest Journals in the world. A specimen of each will be posted for 75c. "The Messager" gives an engraving for hair-dressing. Address S. T. TAYLOR, No. 349 Canal-st., N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED.—THE MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA now in force, with forms for organizing companies thereunder. Compiled and for sale by CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

Proposals.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 m., TUESDAY, August 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 MULES, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz.:
HARRISBURG, Pa., 6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURG, Pa., 4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del., 4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del., 2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., 4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., 1 lot, 100 each.
These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named respectively, for ten days prior to August 1.
Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.
The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.
This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."
Payment must be made in Government funds at the time of delivery.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet-Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, June 24, 1865.

PROPOSALS for MATERIALS for the NAVY.—SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th JUNE, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting until 10 o'clock a. m. of the 25th day of JULY next, at which time the opening will be commenced.
The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such persons as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy-Yards, and those of all the Yards, upon application to the Bureau.
Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective Yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; also, for blank forms of offers and guarantee.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax, Canvas, and Twine.	No. 18. Soap and Tallow.
2. Cotton, Canvas and Twine.	20. Brushes.
3. Iron, &c.	22. Stationery.
4. Tin, Zinc, &c.	23. Hardware.
5. Sperm Oil.	24. Ship Chandlery.
7. Cooking Utensils.	25. Copper Wire.
10. Leather, &c.	29. Firewood.
11. Hose.	31. Whale, Neatsfoot, and Tar Oil.
12. Lignumvitæ.	34. Chain Iron.
13. Lanterns and Lamps.	35. Coal.
14. Ox Hides for Ropes.	40. Sheet Copper.
15. Sheet Iron.	

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-Yards:
KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 18, 22, 24.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 31.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 31, 35.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 20, 22, 24, 29, 31, 40.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 18, 22, 24, 29, 34.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 31.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.—There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 sets of United States Harness, consisting of
143 Single sets of lead horse Harness.
1,144 Single sets of wheel horse Harness.
9,360 Single sets of lead mule Harness.
6,411 Single sets of wheel mule Harness.
501 Single sets of lead horse Ambulance Harness, and
1,427 Single sets of wheel horse Ambulance Harness.
This harness has been used in the public service, but is still serviceable for road and farming purposes.
Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots of 100 sets and upward.
Proposals must plainly state what kind of harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule or horse; and for ambulance harness, whether wheel or lead.
Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn Saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upward. Samples of harness and saddles can be seen at the Government Mill, in this city, on application to Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., corner of Twenty-second and G streets.
Proposals for the purchase of this harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 m. TUESDAY, August 1, 1865, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the purchase of Harness," &c.
Payment, in Government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the harness, &c.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.
The sale of harness at public auction advertised June 17 is discontinued.
The sale of wagons and mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Quartermaster.

ASST. Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE-STS., NEW-YORK CITY, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT is prepared to receive written PROPOSALS for the delivery of CORN, OATS, HAY and STRAW in this City, and in Philadelphia, Pa.
Bids should state the quantity, description, or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.
Payments to be made upon delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

To Farmers and Others.

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TO FARMERS.—The AMERICAN INSTITUTE desire to procure a FIELD of from 7 to 10 acres of heavy GRASS, on rough land, on or about the 25th of this month, where they can have the competition trial for the gold medal which they have offered for the best Mowing Machine. Persons who can furnish such a field will please address the Committee on Premiums of the American Institute, at the Cooper Union Building.

Dry Goods.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
A new choice lot of FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS, just received from Paris.
Also NEW ORGANDIES and PERCALES.
A VERY FINE CHOICE of SACQUES in PIQUE, MARSEILLES and WHITE ALPACA.
Some NEW DRESS GOODS.
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CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
No. 70 MADISON-AVE., NEW-YORK.
This Institute will reopen on SEPTEMBER 20. All letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST will receive prompt attention. Mme. Prevost will be in the City on the 1st of Sept.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, September 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-ave.
will reopen on Wednesday, September 20.
Mrs. M. will be in town from September 6 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MUSICAL INSTITUTE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fall Term commences Aug. 24. Send for Catalogue and Circulars. Address EBEN TOURJEE, Principal, Providence, R. I.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS SCHOOL, No. 817 Broadway, corner of Twelfth-st.—Parents send your sons to this College, where in one quarter, by VOGELSDORFF'S practical method of teaching, they will acquire manly habits, become excellent penmen, quick calculators, and every way fit for business.

Musical Instruments.

A NEW PIANO.
LINDEMAN & SONS'
PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES
HAVE SUPERIORITY OF ACTUAL MELODIOUS POWER, AND A PURITY AND VOCALITY OF TONE,
a perfection of touch, a just mechanical construction, securing
NOVELTY, ELEGANCE, AND STRENGTH,
AND WILL STAND IN TUNE LONGER THAN ANY OTHER FORM OF PIANO.
WAREROOMS, No. 2 LE ROY PLACE, BLEECKER-ST.,
One Block West of Broadway.
Send for OUR ILLUSTRATED Circular.

A Splendid PIANO for $225.—G. & H. BARMORE, manufacturers, No. 348 Bleecker-st.; 17 Prize Medals; warranted 5 years; without exception the best Piano made. Testimonials from most distinguished artists.

CHICKERING & SONS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
No. 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Messrs. C. & Sons are sole agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway, New-York, are now offering their instruments at largely reduced prices. A superior Seven-octave second-hand Piano for sale at a bargain.

DECKER BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANO-FORTES,
Warranted for seven years.
No. 91 BLEECKER-ST., one block west from Broadway, NEW-YORK.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
SALESROOMS REMOVED to No. 596 Broadway, two doors above Metropolitan Hotel. These instruments are of established reputation as the best of their class in the world. THIRTY GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or other first class premiums have been awarded to MASON & HAMLIN within a few years for the best instruments, and they are able to refer to the musical profession generally for testimony to the superiority of their work. Prices, $110 to $600 each.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to LET.
J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers (father and four sons), who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-st., between Union Square and Irving Place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the BEST INSTRUMENT MADE by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-Forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the BEST PIANO IN AMERICA, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch, and great durability.
WAREROOMS, No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

Sales by Auction.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & Co., Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, cor. of 4th-st.—Sales of Books, Stationery, Pictures, Works of Art, Fancy Goods, Furniture, &c.

BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS, No. 498 B'way, nearly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by L. E. Cooley. Consignments solicited.

20,000 TO 60,000 TUNS
OF
PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., No. 11 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of July inst., at 10½ o'clock a. m., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & Co., Auctioneers, 20,000 to 60,000 Tuns of fresh mined "PITTSTON" COAL, of the usual size, deliverable at Newburgh, pro rata, during the month of August.
The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's Coal; to be stated at the time of sale.
Terms: 50 cents per tun, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of 6 cents per tun, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

SPECIAL SALE of SERVICEABLE MULES.—By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES each day.
Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.
Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner Tenth-ave. and Thirty-third-st.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., in charge, First Division, Q. M. G. O.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.

SPECIAL SALE of SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.—By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz:
GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY, THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government stables, corner Tenth-ave. and Thirty-fifth-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., THURSDAY of each week.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Pa., FRIDAY, July 28.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES EACH DAY.
An opportunity to purchase a superior class of Draft Horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.
Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 a. m.
Terms, Cash—in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet-Brig.-Gen., in charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, June 26, 1865.

SALE of GOVERNMENT HORSES—Will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz.:
BALTIMORE, MD., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
GIESBORO, D. C., THURSDAY, July 6.
GIESBORO, D. C., FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter.
YORK, PA., FRIDAY, July 7.
MIFFLINTOWN, PA., Friday, July 7.
WILLIAMSPORT, PA., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
READING, PA., FRIDAY, July 14.
EASTON, PA., TUESDAY, July 18.
BALTIMORE, MD., WEDNESDAY, July 19.
NEWPORT, PA., FRIDAY, July 21.
POTTSVILLE, PA., FRIDAY, July 28.
WILMINGTON, DEL., SATURDAY, July 29.
BALTIMORE, MD., MONDAY, July 31.
Two hundred CAVALRY HORSES each day.
For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had. Horses sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 a. m.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brev.-Brig.-Gen., in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

Chances for Business Men.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY to realize an immense income is offered any Gentleman having $5,000 to invest as partner in the Petroleum Oil business. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 43, PORTER & Co.

A MAN of large experience WANTS a PARTNER with $20,000 or more capital to engage in a safe and profitable jobbing business. Address Box No. 6,731 P. O.

GREAT BARGAINS.—For SALE State and County rights of GILBERT'S new patent COAL ASH SIFTER, it fits any common flour barrel; the coal passes out through a spout into the hod, the ashes into the barrel and does not require to be removed until the barrel is full of ashes, makes no dust. R. BLAKE, No. 5 Tryon-row.

POTTERY for SALE, will be sold cheap, in a business part of Brooklyn. The works stand on six lots of ground; two kilns, one 9 feet diameter by 10 feet high in the clear; the other 12 feet 6 inches diameter and 11 feet high, with biscuit kilns above; all in perfect working order, with a handsome stock of materials on hand, so that it can be put in full operation in one day. For further particulars, address POTTERY, Box No. 155 Greenpoint Post-Office, Long Island.

PROPELLER for SALE, 18 months old. Length, 45; Beam, 12; Hold, 5 feet. Draft forward, 2½; aft, 3 feet. Price, $2,000. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
TENNESSEE ROLLING WORKS.
We will offer for sale, on the SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as THE TENNESSEE ROLLING WORKS, with 6,441 acres of Land, about 600 acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River fifty miles above the mouth, in Lyon County, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Nobbling Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a Boiler and Engine to run separate from Mill, with a Grist Mill attached, a large Warehouse, Dry Goods Store, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwellings for workmen. Also, about forty thousand bushels of Stone Coal, and sixty thousand bushels of Charcoal.
The above Iron Works have been in successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the iron fully established, with a capacity for making five or six thousand tuns of superior Charcoal Iron yearly—unsurpassed by any manufactory in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior to any establishment in the West, there being three charcoal furnaces within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing seven or eight thousand tuns of Pig Iron yearly.
The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork and other articles are unsurpassed.
Shipments of Iron can be made to the mouth of the Cumberland River all seasons of the year.
TERMS OF SALE.
The Rolling Mill Forge and Lands thereunto attached, all Tools, embracing Mill Forge and Blacksmith Tools and Weighing Scales, are to be sold on a credit of one, two, three and four years from date, with approved security, and lien retained until the purchase money is paid.
It is understood that the purchase of the mill, lands and fixtures is to take the wrought iron and cast iron scraps, stone coal, charcoal, farming tools, carpenter tools, corn, hay, mules, cattle, hogs, iron safe and fixtures in office, wagons, carts, medicines, etc., and pay cash at a fair valuation, two disinterested men to fix said valuation; in case they do not agree, to call in a third man.
The object of the sale is to close up said partnership agreeably to the articles of copartnership.
Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable iron property will do well to examine the same, where competent men will be ready at all times to show the property and give particulars until day of sale.
HILLMAN BROTHERS.

Machinery.

A STEAM BOILER, 30-horse power, new, and in complete order, 20 feet long, 4 feet in diameter, two 15-inch flues, steam dome, smoke box, safety-valve, &c., for SALE cheap if applied for soon. Inquire of
J. P. HUNTOON, Paterson, N. J.

HORSE-SHOE NAIL MACHINE.
EUROPEAN PATENTS FOR SALE.
Successful Machines for making HORSE-SHOE NAILS are of recent American invention. They have not been introduced into Europe. LETTERS PATENT have just been secured in France and Belgium by the inventor for
THE BEST MACHINE IN USE
FOR THIS PURPOSE. These PATENTS he proposes to sell in this country. He has also taken measures to obtain patents for the invention in Great Britain, and other European States; all of which he will sell on Liberal Terms.
THIS IS THE MACHINE
now used by the Ausable Horse Nail Company, of Keeseville, N. Y., and the North-Western Horse Nail Company, of Chicago, Ill.
For further information, call on the Subscriber at No. 350 Pearl-st., opposite Frankfort-st., Office of the New-York Mercantile Journal.
New-York, July 13, 1865. D. DODGE.

Summer Retreats.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—This favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill Steamboat Landing and Catskill Station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A Telegraph Line, connecting with all parts of the country, has recently been erected.

SELECT FAMILY BOARD at Claverack, N. Y. Beautiful location; extensive Shaded Grounds and Walks; large number of well furnished rooms; Assembly-Room 80x50 feet; plenty of Fruit and luxuries of the country are among the attractions. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock p. m.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 a. m., and 4:30 p. m. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, thirty-five minutes. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

Board and Rooms.

A LADY, having a first-class House in Madison-ave., would accommodate a respectable family with good BOARD and elegantly-furnished ROOMS. None but those willing to pay a liberal price need apply. Address, with reference, Q., Box No. 127 Tribune Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, living in a first-class House in Twenty-third-st., would accommodate two single gentlemen with first-class BOARD. Address, with reference, T., Box No. 136 Tribune Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A young Man desires BREAKFAST and TEA in a private family or a first-class boarding house; it must be in a good location. Address, stating price, &c., T. A., Box No. 127 Tribune Office.

GRANT HOUSE, No. 48 NEW BOWERY.—Rooms by the day or week—open all night.

Real Estate for Sale.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—The large and elegant Summer Hotel, widely and favorably known as the
HEATH HOUSE,
at Schooley's Mountain Spring, Morris Co., N. J., is now offered for SALE, to close the estate of its late owner,
EPHRAIM MARSH, DECEASED.
This establishment is one of the most convenient and complete in all its arrangements to be found; is thoroughly furnished and in excellent order and repair. It will accommodate between 300 and 400 persons; has connected with it a pleasant COTTAGE with nine rooms, a fine Billiard Room, Ten-Pin Alleys; also large Stables and Carriage Sheds, besides 30 acres of good land, including a splendid Lawn of nearly 20 acres filled with magnificent shade trees.
This has long been and continues to be one of the most successful and popular of Summer hotels.
It is scarcely four hours' ride from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, and within a year, by the extension of the same railroad to Easton, will be brought within five hours' ride of Philadelphia; and now has telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.
Gentlemen who desire a healthy and delightful Summer retreat within easy access of the cities, for themselves and families, might do well to form an association or company and secure the control of this elegant establishment.
Terms easy. For particulars, address
WM. W. MARSH, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.
WM. W. MARSH, JOHN MARSH, THEO. LITTLE, Executors.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, Staten Island, for SALE. This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel or a pic-nic grove it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city, and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms apply to A. W. WINANT, esq., 249 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT.—R. S. Livingston offers for SALE his COUNTRY SEAT, (Almont). This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivolia, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The Mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including Library, Dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The out-buildings consist of a large stable with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three Graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the Mansion there is a Park of about forty acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's-lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a Lawn of forty acres of gently undulating surface; this front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River and the villages on the opposite, or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated Country Seats on the Hudson and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy, no intermittants here. For particulars apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, for a HOUSE and LOT in or near New-York, a fine FARM of about 150 acres, located in the best region of Central New-York, well adapted to grain-growing or dairy purposes; has plenty of fine fruit, good buildings, and plenty of them. Has been owned and occupied by one party for over fifty years, and is now offered for sale only in consequence of the decease of its late owner. For particulars, address E. H. K., Box No. 4,338 Post-Office.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—First-class Property in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to STRATTON & JOHNSON, No. 60 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—On Brooklyn Hights, between Wall and Fulton ferries, and immediate possession, three-story brick HOUSE, in perfect order; all conveniences; with or without Furniture. Permits at No. 4 Court-st.
JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—A beautiful SITUATION of 45 acres of LAND, at $25 per acre, on the Long Island Railroad, near to the Depot, Post-Office and School-House. One-third cash, balance on time. For particulars, apply to J. O. BARRETT, Jr., No. 26 Allen-st., N. Y.

FARM for SALE—218 Acres in Orange Co., with good soil, well watered, adapted to stock or dairy business; fruit and timber abundant; dwelling commands a splendid view. Will be sold very low to a prompt buyer. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

MISSOURI LANDS—MINERAL LANDS.—5,000 acres of wild PRAIRIE and TIMBER LANDS, containing coal, lead and iron, for SALE at low prices by LOWRY & SON, Land and Real Estate Agents, St. Louis.

VINELAND—TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—Large and thriving settlement, of Vineland; mild climate; 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad. Rich soil; produces large crops; twenty acre tracts, at $25 per acre, payable within four years; good business opening; good society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Landis township, N. J. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free. *From Report of Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor of The Tribune: It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position and suitable condition for pleasant farming that we know of this side of the Western Prairies.*

640 ACRES GOOD LAND in IOWA, and MINNESOTA, near improvements, for SALE, for cash, or first-class improved New-York City or Brooklyn property. A house and lot worth $10,000 to $12,000 would be taken and difference paid in cash. Address H. P. CROZIER, Box No. 5,654 Post-Office, New-York.

Wants.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, Boarding-houses and Hotels, can be supplied with GOOD SERVANTS from all Nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S Office, No. 14 Fourth-ave.

BOY WANTED—In the office of a wholesale fruit store. Address in own hand-writing, with references, Box No. 3,198 N. Y. Post-Office.

TO TEACHERS OF MUSIC.—WANTED—A TEACHER of the PIANO and VOCAL MUSIC, who can also play the Organ, to take the lease of a commodious and pleasantly located MUSIC ROOM in a city in Central New-York. The Lease is offered for sale together with furniture (including Piano), and all interest in the business. A gentleman qualified for the situation will find it a lucrative one. Address G. H. H., Tribune Office.

TO PAPER MAKERS.—WANTED, a first-class ENGINEER and a CYLINDER-MACHINE TENDER. Apply to JOHN S. ANDREWS, Agent, Peekskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Two GOOD CLERKS in a general country store. Salary, $900 per annum. Address in own handwriting, with reference and 50 cents to pay for advertisement, J. H. DELONGVILLE, Box No. 508, Peoria, Illinois.

WANTED—A Gentleman TEACHER for a Young Ladies' School in this city; he must be able to teach Latin, French and Mathematics. Those applying will please state where they have last taught, and give the best reference as to character. Address L., Box 132 Tribune Office.

WANTED—Three good CITY CANVASSERS for a rapidly selling article in demand by all classes. No capital required; salary or per centage given. Call at Room No. 21, No. 37 Park-row.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER or JEWELER; also an APPRENTICE at the business. Inquire at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 443 Sixth-ave.

WANTED—Three experienced SALESMEN for the Retail Button trade. Address by letter for three days, R. S., Post-Office Box No. 6,858, giving reference and salary expected.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
No. 16 Broadway, N. Y.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
MASON'S SPERM OIL and EXTRA LARD OIL,
For Railroads, Steamships, and Factories.

Ocean Steamers

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates, commencing July 1, 1865.
The Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. will dispatch Steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
August 1..............OCEAN QUEEN..............Slocum,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16..............COSTA RICA..............Tinklepaugh,
(Connecting at Panama with Constitution.)
For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at Noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., N. Y.
N. B.—Two new steamers the "Nicaragua" and "Leone" building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN TO LAND PASSENGERS.

Ship.	Tuns.	Commander.
QUEEN (now building)	3,412	——
ENGLAND (now building)	3,430	——
SCOTLAND, (now building)	3,400	——
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,870	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,165	Aplett.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA..............Saturday, July 22.
HELVETIA..............Saturday, July 29.
SCOTLAND..............Saturday, Aug. 5.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE HEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30. Payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NEPTUNE STEAMSHIP Co.'s LINE.
DAILY FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
Consisting of the following new and splendid steamers:
ELECTRA, Capt. J. W. Nye; GALATEA, Capt. W. N. Jones; OCEANUS, Capt. Wm. Young.
One of the above magnificent steamers will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., Daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock p. m.
☞ Connecting at Providence with the 7:45 a. m. Train for Boston.
☞ Freight taken at Propeller Rates.
☞ These steamers are unsurpassed in their arrangements for the comfort and safety of passengers and their facilities for the transportation of Freight.
☞ Passengers after retiring for the night are not disturbed till they arrive in Providence, at an hour early enough to secure seats (if desired) in the first accommodation train for Boston.
For information in regard to Freight, &c., apply to ISAAC ODELL, General Freight Agent, Pier No. 27, N. R.
For Tickets, Staterooms, &c., apply to the Clerk, on board.

Steamship EUROPE for BREST and HAVRE will sail from pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 21st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

ONLY DIRECT LINE to FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
WASHINGTON..............3,204 tons..............900-horse power.
LAFAYETTE..............3,204 tons..............900-horse power.
EUROPE..............3,204 tons..............900-horse power.
NAPOLEON III..............(Nearly ready)..............1,100-horse power.
ST. LAURENT..............(Building)..............Great power.
PEREIRE..............(Building)..............Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS..............(Building)..............Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE..............FRIDAY..............July 21
LAFAYETTE..............FRIDAY..............August 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
FIRST CABIN, $135 SECOND CABIN, $80
Including table-wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon-tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second-class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines (Grand Hotel).
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK..............WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..............SATURDAY, JULY 22.
GLASGOW..............WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..............SATURDAY, JULY 29.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN	$90	STEERAGE	$30
To London	95	To London	34
To Paris	105	To Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE FOR BOSTON.
THE STEAMERS
CITY OF BATH, Capt. BEURE, will leave
EVERY SATURDAY,
and JERSEY BLUE, Capt. AREY,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 13 North River, carrying freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

NEW LINE for BALTIMORE.—The first-class Steamship NEVENS, Capt. SANFORD, is now receiving freight at PIER No. 11 NORTH RIVER for WASHINGTON CITY and the WEST, in connection with the BALTIMORE and OHIO RAILROAD, and will sail with dispatch. RATES TO WASHINGTON CITY REDUCED.
☞ For further information and through BILLS LADING apply to C. W. PERVEIL, Agent, No. 229 Broadway.
New-York, July 17, 1865.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
FREIGHT GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class Steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 11 N. R., on THURSDAY, July 20.
For Freight or Passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.
The ZODIAC will succeed and sail on THURSDAY, July 27.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. T. Von Santen, carrying the United States mail, will sail from the Bremen pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken, on
SATURDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock m.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
For the first cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
Will be followed by the NEW-YORK, August 12.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & Co., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—The U. S. Mail Steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. Hildreth, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 p. m. Passage $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st.
The George Cromwell follows on Saturday, July 29.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's Steamship MORNING STAR, H. Nelson commander, will leave Pier No. 46, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 p. m. The MISSISSIPPI will succeed the M. S. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—The Steamship ARIADNE is now loading at Pier No. 36 North River, and will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 22, 1865, at 3 p. m. For freight or passage apply to the Agents, LIVINGSTON, FOX & Co., No. 141 Broadway. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.—The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new side-wheel steamer HATTERAS, Lewis Parrish commander, will leave Pier No. 36 N. R., every SATURDAY at 3 p. m. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The new and elegant steamship ATLANTA, A. K. Williams Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 N. R., on TUESDAY, July 25, at 3 p. m. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & Co., No. 141 Broadway.
The Victor will succeed the Atlanta. Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & Co.

Steamboats and Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, landing at WHITESTONE, and GREENWICH.—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No 26 East River (Peck-slip) daily (Sundays excepted) at 3½ o'clock p. m.

NORTHERN R. R., of NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 1:15 p. m., and 4:22 p. m., and 6:15 p. m. On Saturday, 11:15 p. m. The 9:15 a. m., and 4:22 p. m. run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

Steamboats and Railroads.

DIRECT ROUTE TO WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG
60 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, Twenty-seventh-st., at 12:15 p. m., (Ex.) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Well River,) and Newport (Lake Memphremagog,) at 1 p. m., and Montreal—through without stop—at 9:30 a. m.
Sleeping-cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 6 a. m. Sunday.
Leave New-York from Twenty-seventh-st. at 3 or 8 a. m., (Ex.) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier 25, East River, at 3:15 p. m., and lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 a. m., and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Littleton, Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Mountains same evening. For map and particulars, see Appleton's Guide Book.

FOR CATSKILL and CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week at 5 p. m.; SATURDAYS at 2 p. m.; landing SATURDAYS at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 6 p. m.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL and WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock p. m.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzen's Dock, Cornwall and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL will leave Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3½.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD and WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 p. m. connecting with Railroad.

NIAGARA FALLS, WHITE MOUNTAINS, &c.—Excursion Tickets to Niagara Falls, River St. Lawrence, with its Thousand Islands and World-renowned Rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Saratoga, &c., can be had at much reduced rates for the round trip at the General Agency of the Grand Trunk and Royal Mail Line Steamers, No. 279 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. EDWARD P. BEACH, General Agent.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
FOR BOSTON,
WORCESTER, PALMER, FITCHBURG, NASHUA, LOWELL, CONCORD, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The new and staunch steamers of the Norwich line,
CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK,
leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock p. m., from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st.,
FOR NEW-LONDON,
there connecting with the Steamboat Express Train from the above points, via Norwich and Worcester, Boston and Worcester, Worcester and Nashua, and New-London and Northern Railroads.
Freight taken at the lowest rates. For information, inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the Pier.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY for New Brighton, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park. Boats leave Pier No. 19, N. R., between Courtlandt and Dey-sts. at 7, 9, 10:30 a. m., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 p. m. On Sundays, 9, 10:30, 12 m., 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 p. m.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY—Passenger Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st., and Freight Depot in New-York, Pier No. 2, North River, connecting at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburgh and the West, without change of cars.
GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE WEST.
Two Express Trains daily from the West, except Sundays, when one evening Train.
Sixty Miles and Two Hours saved by this line to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc., with but one change of cars.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
Commencing July 1, 1865, leave New-York as follows:
At 6:00 a. m., for Easton, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, &c.
7 a. m.—For Bergen Point.
MAIL TRAIN—At 8:00 a. m., for Flemington, Easton, Water Gap, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Pittston, Binghamton, &c.
9:00 a. m. Western Express for Easton, Scranton, Great Bend, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and the West, with but one change of cars to Cincinnati or Chicago, and but two changes to St. Louis.
11:00 a. m., 2, 3:30, 5:30, 7:20 and 11 p. m. for Elizabeth.
12:00 m. TRAIN—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
4 p. m.—For Easton, Scranton, Great Bend, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Williamsport.
5 p. m.—For Somerville and Flemington.
6:00 p. m.—For Somerville.
8:00 p. m. WESTERN EXPRESS TRAIN—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and the West. Sleeping cars through from Jersey City to Pittsburgh every evening.
ELIZABETHPORT AND NEW-YORK FERRY—Leave New-York from Pier No. 2 N. R., at 9:00 a. m., 1:15, 4:30 and 5:00 p. m. Boats stop at Bergen Point and Mariners' Harbor.
Tickets for the West can be obtained at the office of the Central Railroad Company, foot of Liberty-st., N. R., at No. 1 Astor House, at Nos. 271 and 520 Broadway, and at the principal hotels. JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—Trains leave Depot foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7 a. m., Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 a. m., Milk and Way Train, daily, to Otisville.
10 a. m., Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4 p. m., Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 p. m., Night Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, and West.
6 p. m., Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8 p. m., Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't, New-York.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER and HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, June 5, 1865, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 a. m.—Via Hudson River Railroad, Thirtieth-st., and Tenth-ave., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 a. m.—Via Harlem Railroad, Twenty-sixth-st. and Fourth-ave., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 p. m.—Via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 p. m.—Via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with Sleeping Car attached.
4:40 p. m.—Via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train from Lebanon Springs. Sleeping Car attached at Albany.
6 p. m.—Via Hudson River Railroad, Sleeping Cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 p. m.—Via Hudson River Railroad, with Sleeping Cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—Trains will leave James-slip, New-York, as follows:
8:00 a. m. Greenport Mail and Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations, and connecting with Glen Head, Roslyn and Hempstead Trains.
10:30 a. m. Syosset Train, stopping at all Way Stations.
3:30 p. m. Greenport Express, connecting with Roslyn, Glen Head and Hempstead, and stopping at all Stations east of Hicksville, except on Saturdays, on which days an Extra Train will leave at 3 p. m., making all the connections to Farmingdale, and on which days the Express will not stop between Jamaica and Deer Park.
4:30 p. m. Syosset Passenger Train and all Way Stations, excepting Glen Head and Roslyn.
6:30 p. m. For North Islip, Hempstead, Glen Head and Roslyn.
On Sunday an Excursion Train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:45 a. m. for Yaphank and all intermediate Stations.
O. CHARLICK, President.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY—Foot of Barclay-st.—On and after June 13, Morning mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations, will leave at 8:30 a. m. Mail Express for all stations west of Milburn, at 4:10 p. m. Morristown Express at 5 p. m.
S. SCHOCH, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD
1865. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1865.
COMMENCING MAY 15, 1865.
Passenger Station in New-York, corner Twenty-Seventh-st. and Fourth-ave. Entrance on Twenty-Seventh-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK:
For New-Haven, 7.00, 8.00 (Ex.,) 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, (Ex.,) 3.00, (Ex.,) 3.45, 4.30 and 8.00 (Ex.,) p. m.
For Bridgeport, 7.00, 8.00, (Ex.,) 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, (Ex.,) 3.00, (Ex.,) 3.45, 4.30 and 8.00 (Ex.,) p. m.
For Milford, and Stratford, 7.00, 11.30 a. m.; 3.45, 4.30, p. m.
For Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7.00, 11.30 a. m.; 3.45, 4.30 p. m.
For Norwalk, 7.00, 8.00, (Ex.,) 9.30, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, (Ex.,) 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 8.00 (Ex.,) p. m.
For Darien, 7.00, 9.30, 11.30 a. m.; 3.45, 4.30, 5.30 p. m.
For Greenwich, 7.00, 9.30, 11.30 a. m.; 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 p. m.
For Stamford, 7.00, 8.00 (Ex.,) 9.30, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, (Ex.,) 3.00, (Ex.,) 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00 (Ex.,) p. m.
For Port Chester and intermediate stations, 7.00, 9.30, 11.30 a. m.; 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00 p. m.
CONNECTING TRAINS.
For Boston, via Springfield, 8.00 a. m. (Ex.,) 3.00 (Ex.,) 8.00 p. m.
For Boston, via Shore Line, 12.15, (Ex.,) 8.00 p. m.
For Hartford and Springfield, 8.00 (Ex.,) a. m. (Ex.,) 3.00, (Ex.,) 12.15, 8.00 p. m.
For Connecticut River Railroad, 8.00 a. m. (Ex.,) 12.15 p. m. to Montreal, 3.00 p. m. to Northampton.
For Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, 8.00, (Ex.,) a. m.; 12.15 p. m.
For New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad at 8.00 a. m., 12.15, 3.00, 8.00 p. m.
For Canal Railroad, 12.15 p. m. to Northampton.
For Housatonic Railroad, 8 a. m. and 3 p. m.
For Naugatuck Railroad, 8.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m.
For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7.00, 9.30 a. m., 4.30 p. m.
Commodious Sleeping Cars attached to 8.00 p. m. train.
JAMES H. HOYT, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., for PHILADELPHIA, at 7, 10 and 11:30 a. m., 12 m., 4 and 6 p. m., and 12 midnight; for BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON at 8 and 11:30 a. m., 7 p. m., and 12 midnight. Military Tickets not receivable in the 7 p. m. train. For other particulars see bills at offices.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT.
On and after SATURDAY, July 1, 1865, two daily trains will leave New-York, from corner of Fourth-ave. and Twenty-seventh-st., at 8 a. m., and 12:15 p. m., passing through New-Haven, New-London and Stonington to East Greenwich, R. I., where the splendid steamer Ulysses will be in waiting, and start immediately on the arrival of the trains for Newport, affording a splendid sail of 14 miles down the Narragansett Bay, arriving at 5 and 8:30 p. m. Tickets sold and baggage checked through. JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

AT an ELECTION for DIRECTORS of this Company, held June 6, 1865, the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY GRINNELL,	SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
EDMUND PENFOLD,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
HANSON K. CORNING,	HENRY DAVIS,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	HENRY O. EILSHEMIUS,
ALBERT WARD,	WILLIAM E. SHEPARD,
CHARLES EASTON,	LOTHROP L. STURGES,
LOUIS LORUT,	WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,	GEORGE F. THOMAS,
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
THOMAS SCOTT,	J. MILTON SMITH,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	WILLIAM POST,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
DANIEL O. BACON,	GREEN. K. SHERIDAN,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,	H. B. WILLMARTH,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,	A. F. ROBERTS,

S. H. CONDICT.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, J. MILTON SMITH was unanimously reëlected President, and HENRY B. WILLMARTH Vice-President, for the ensuing year. VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR.) NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund, April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following ($81,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., Numbers:

42, 85, 129, 131, 134, 147
161, 181, 192, 193, 214, 302
304, 305, 306, 309, 310, 347
350, 400, 408, 447, 498, 530
534, 544, 595, 640, 683, 690
694, 703, 704, 737, 761, 835
848, 898, 902, 931, 935, 954
968, 1024, 1068, 1217, 1324, 1347
1374, 1377, 1383, 1454, 1491, 1518
1518, 1532, 1547, 1572, 1617, 1649
1790, 1840, 1841, 2101, 2102, 2103
2106, 2113, 2188, 2189, 2195, 2234
2247, 2250, 2288, 2293—of $1,000 each.
2445, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2461, 2569
2621, 2628, 2629, 2635, 2648—of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the Office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October 1, 1865.

W. SCHALL, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

OFFICE of THE MINESOTA MINING COMPANY.—By order of the Directors, authorized by the 11th section of the General Mining Laws of the State of Michigan, the following-described SHARES of the Capital Stock of this company (forfeited for non-payment of assessment due thereon, Oct. 10, 1864,) will be sold at Public Auction, at the Office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock m. by D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, viz:

Shares.	Certificate No.	
3	1047	in name of George W. Briggs.
100	3778	in name of H. T. Dortic.
125	2951, 3066, 4149,	in name of W. A. Elston.
1	1046	in name of Mary A. Gault.
50	3328	in name of Samuel Hepburn.
2	3995	in name of W. J. Hepburn.
10	1121	in name of Benj. H. Howell.
65	3883, 3884,	in name of McKim, Bros. & Co.
2	2619	in name of George Parnell.
150	3869, 3636,	in name of Satterlee & Co.
10	Power Atty. No. 2199,	in name of Spencer, Vila & Co.

SAML. M. POND, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, July 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in their office on MONDAY, 24th inst., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. Polls open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock p. m. Transfer books will close on the 19th and reopen on the 25th inst. SAMUEL M. COCKEIN, Secretary.

UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of the original Subscribers to this Association will be held at the office of W. D. MANN, No. 204 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 11 o'clock a. m. Business of importance. A full attendance is requested. W. D. MANN, Trustee.

TRAVELING CREDITS on Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & Co., LONDON (Successors to GEO. PEABODY & Co.), available in the principal cities of EUROPE and the EAST, issued by DABNEY MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—Holders of "STOCKTON CITY COUPONS" are hereby notified that they will be paid, when due, on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, July, 1865, and January, 1866, in United States gold coin. C. T. MEADER, Agent.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
RAILROAD,
STATE and
MUNICIPAL,
WANTED. Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

UNION PETROLEUM Co. of New-York.—100 Shares for SALE. Address H. P. S., with offer, name and residence, Box 4,181, New-York City.

Banking Houses and Bankers.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION. NO. 1 THIRD-AVE.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1 Third-ave.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

The trustees of this bank have declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent interest, (free from Government Tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 p. m.

DEPOSITS MADE BY THE 20TH OF JULY WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JULY.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7.30 LOAN AGENTS,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
(Continental Bank Building,)
NEAR WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of the 7.30 Notes constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

THE DEPOSITORS are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and FOUR PER CENT per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, "free of Government tax," payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees, THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

1865.—JULY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual INTEREST, at the rate of six and five per cent per annum, free from Government tax, will be PAID on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, July 20.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and draw interest the same as the principal.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 p. m.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., COR. VARICK.
ASSETS, $1,490,318 11.
Open daily from 10 a. m. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 p. m. Six per cent interest, free of Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS'
DRAFTS ON THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.
ALSO,
ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., corner of PINE.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, corner of Fourteenth-st. and Eighth-ave. Open daily from 1 to 5 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 p. m. SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, Secretary. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

U. S. 6 PER CENT
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER
AND
DECEMBER, 1864,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
KEEP ON HAND, FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, ALL ISSUES OF
7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

We BUY and SELL all classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, at market rates. Also, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS and CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS executed on favorable terms. VERMILYE & Co.

BROADWAY SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway. Entrance on Park-place. INTEREST NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17. Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 p. m., and on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS from 4 to 7 p. m. Deposits made on or before JULY 10, will draw interest from JULY 1. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 NASSAU (near Fulton) street, N. Y.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. M. B. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, No. 594 Eighth-ave., corner of Forty-second-st.—Open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Mondays and Saturdays to 8 p. m. Interest 6 per cent, free of Government Tax. Deposits made before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also Commercial Credits.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, as required by an act of Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States, that, having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 30th day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Mechanics and Traders National Bank. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Dividend Notices.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1865.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT has been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places on and after AUGUST 1 next, free of Government tax. The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING of the BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the Shareholders' Meeting, held May 31st, 1865, and in order that the Bonds sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of Capital Stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the Company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this Company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books, on the first day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an INTEREST DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Old Stock of this Company, and ordered the payment of Interest from May 25 on the New Stock, payable on demand, free of Government Tax.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 BROADWAY.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT (Free of Tax) has been declared payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, jr., Secretary.
New-York, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 347 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The BOARD of DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT upon the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a FOUR MONTHS' DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand, free from Government tax, at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, July 7, 1865.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, free of tax, payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS have declared a DIVIDEND of TEN (10) PER CENT upon the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after July 10, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, free of Government Tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

EDDY'S PETROLEUM COOKING STOVES AND RANGES, will bake, broil, stew, fry and roast with the greatest facility and economy without heating the room in which they are used. A liberal discount to the trade. LESLEY & ELLIOT, Manufacturers, No. 494 Broadway, N. Y.

Ives' Patent Lamps.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL

IVES' PATENT LAMP.

IT CAN BE FILLED, TRIMMED, LIGHTED, REGULATED OR EXTINGUISHED WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHADE OR CHIMNEY.

It is acknowledged to be the only successful

RIVAL OF GAS!

COMBINING SAFETY AND ECONOMY WITH CONVENIENCE AND BEAUTY.

The facility with which it is operated, together with its adaptation for general use everywhere, is only equaled by gas, while its

ECONOMY CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

WITH OUR NEW AND

IMPROVED REFLECTOR SHADE,

more light can be produced from the small size or "A" burner than is usually produced from the large size or "B" burner of common lamps.

GREAT SAVING OF GLASS AS WELL AS OIL!

Our Shades and Chimneys never need be handled except for cleaning, and are, of course, less exposed to breakage than in old-fashioned lamps. We have

HANGING, BRACKET AND TABLE LAMPS,

of various sizes, appropriate for the

CHURCH, HOTEL, PRIVATE HOUSE OR STORE,

and are prepared to furnish a building in all its apartments as completely as it could be done with gas fixtures, and at VERY MUCH LESS EXPENSE.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

To good, reliable men LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS will be offered and EXCLUSIVE SALE given. On receipt of the price from places where our Lamps are not being sold, we will send FREE OF EXPENSE.

For particulars address

JULIUS IVES & CO.,
No. 78 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ IVES'S PATENT LAMPS are secured by Letters Patent in the United States, Great Britain, France, Austria and Belgium.

To Whom it may Concern.

A FORMER MEMBER of the Church of Jesus Christ wants to know the whereabouts of their meetings, and will pay for the advertisement in The Sun for six days. MOSES KERR, No. 268 East Eighteenth-st., N. Y.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN, late of the United States Volunteer Medical Staff, is desirous to find a COUNTRY PLACE presenting good advantages for a practitioner. Readers of The Tribune who would have the kindness, knowing of such a place, to send some information, would be very gratefully thanked. Address Dr. J. F., Tribune Office.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, July 17, 1865.

MERCHANTS or other PERSONS having cause of complaint against any Officer connected with this Department for overcharge or storage, lighterage, cartage or any official misconduct, are respectfully requested to report the same to the undersigned. S. DRAPER, Collector.

MOWING MACHINES.—The American Institute will, on or about the 25th of this month, have a TRIAL of MOWING MACHINES to compete for their Gold Medal. The Managers will endeavor to make this trial a thorough test of the qualities of the different machines presented for competition. Proprietors of Mowing Machines who wish to compete in this trial will please address the Committee on Premiums of the American Institute, at the Cooper Union Building, New-York.

NOTICE to DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—Having been established for over three years in collecting all classes of claims, we have complete arrangements for settling accounts of discharged soldiers, who have been discharged on partial descriptive lists, prisoners of war, balances of bounties. State Bounties and all other arrearages. Advances made. Information gratis. Pensions procured. Back pay and bounty for deceased. L. BROWN & Co., No. 2 Park-place.

N. Y. MILITARY AGENCIES. Superintendent—Col. D. G. MORGAN, No. 177 State-st., Albany.
Agent at Washington—Col. E. R. GOODRICH, 283 F-st.
Agent at Philadelphia—The Rev. JAMES DE BOIS, No. 1,021 Chestnut-st.
Agent at Baltimore—Major H. S. RICHARDSON, No. 85 Fayette-st.
Agent at Annapolis—S. D. COBURN.
Agent at Fortress Monroe—Capt. G. S. TUCKERMAN.
Agents are also stationed at other important points as circumstances require.
The object of these Agencies is to meet, as far as possible, all the varied demands of New-York Soldiers in the United States Service for special relief, particularly of those disabled and in hospitals. Lists are kept as far as practicable of men in various hospitals of whom information will be given upon application by letters or otherwise to the Superintendent or proper Agent. Assistance and advice is also gratuitously furnished in the matter of procuring back pay, bounty, and pensions.

OUTRAGE by the STRIKERS.—$500 REWARD will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who entered the stable of GEORGE KOPP, No. 438 East Twelfth-st., and cut his horse's throat for no other reason than his working for the Street-Cleaning Contractors for the subsistence of a poor, helpless family of seven children. Further comment we leave to the public.
BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, Street-Cleaning Contractors, No. 3 Tryon-row.

SOLDIERS of New-York Regiments who enlisted in the years 1862-'63 and '64, and not paid their State Bounty, can be paid by applying at the Banking Office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Le Roy place and 53 Prince-st., prints, under contract to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of Stamped Blank Forms for Checks, Check Books, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Promissory Notes, Bills of Lading, Bills of Sale, Certificates, Brokers Notes, Original Process, Passage Tickets, Pawners Checks, Powers of Attorney Proxies, Protests, Warehouse Receipts, Weighers Returns, Satisfactions of Judgment, Sheriffs Returns, and Receipts for Money or Property, &c. WM. P. COE, Treasurer, No. 87 Cedar-st.

Will receive orders from parties desiring Stamped Blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the Company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Know ye, that I, JAMES TABB, have the exclusive right to manufacture and sell in the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont, BAYARD'S PATENT IMPROVED ROTARY CYLINDER CHURN, and in consequence of other business requiring my sole attention, offer to sell the same at a low figure. With this Churn, Butter can be worked ready for the table in from five to eight minutes. Apply, personally or by letter, to JAMES TABB, No. 2 Front-st., New-York, where a model may be seen.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS—IMPORTANT.—Soldiers discharged upon partially descriptive lists, and receiving but a portion of their pay and bounty, should apply for the balance at the UNITED STATES ARMY AGENCY, No. 64 Bleecker-st., cor. Crosby, N. Y.
P. S.—Application can be made by letter.

$200 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who perpetrated the fiendish outrage, on the night of July 13, of breaking into the stable of M. MADDEN, in the First Ward, and cutting off the leg of his horse, by applying to BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, Contractors for Street Cleaning, No. 3 Tryon-Row.

Professional Notices.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Office 31 East 27th-st. Consultations from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9. SPECIALTIES: Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Cutaneous Systems.
N. B.—Strictures which have been treated by Cauterizing, Cutting or Rapidly Dilating Operations, not undertaken.

LEWIS & COX.
CHARLTON T. LEWIS. S. S. COX,
COUNSELORS AT LAW,
No. 132 Broadway. P. O. Box, No. 5,660,
NEW-YORK CITY,
Attend to all business in the Courts of the United States, and in the Departments at Washington. Especial attention given to Internal Revenue business and to claims against Foreign Governments, as well as our own.
Mr. Lewis's experience as Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be a guarantee of thorough acquaintance with the Revenue Laws.
Mr. Cox's connection of four years with the Committee of Foreign Affairs in Congress, and his long membership of the National Legislature, insure a thorough knowledge of legislation and practice in both departments.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL for the Treatment of Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, under the care of EDWARD H. DIXON, Editor of The Scalpel. Stricture, Piles, Varicocele, Hernia and Fistula. Every case of Stricture admits of a radical and permanent cure in a few days, and often an immediate one, by Dr. D.'s new instrument, the Urethrotome, designed expressly to modify Mr. Syme's operation. In all cases of the three first-enumerated affections, the cure is guaranteed if the case be undertaken. Office hours from 1 to 3 daily, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 Fifth-ave.

Medical.

DR. WEST'S MONTHLY TONIC, the great Female Regulator, a never-failing remedy. Office, No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Begins at 8 o'clock.
Lessee and Manager..............WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATER IN THE CITY.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, July 18, and EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented for the SIXTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, esq., entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED:
Mr. J. H. GLENNEY,
(his sixth appearance in America),
as SHAWN the POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
(her sixth appearance in New-York),
as ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Charles Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamison, Charles T. Parsloe, jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
by H. Hilliard, J. Thorne, Whitham, Hilliard, jr., and W. Wallack;
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
by Mons. Phillippe and assistants;
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
by S. Wallis;
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES,
by J. Johnson and assistants;
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
BY A HOUSE CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING,
of the talented and popular Young Comedian,
Mr. DAN BRYANT,
whose recent successes in his Hibernian Delineations before
THE MOST CRITICAL AUDIENCES OF THE OLD WORLD,
have stamped him as
THE MOST NATURAL AND ARTISTIC REPRESENTATIVE of Irish Life and Character NOW LIVING.
EVERY EVENING
he will appear in his truly great impersonation of TIM O'BRIEN in Brougham's Domestic Drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
and also as
HANDY ANDY,
in W. R. Floyd's successful adaptation of Lover's novel of that name,
supported by
MR. CHARLES FISHER
and MRS. JENNINGS,
(their first appearance this Summer.)
Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mr. Warwick, Mr. J. E. Whiting, Mr. Bowes, Mr. Browne, Mr. Hillyard, Mr. Williams, and the entire strength of the company.
In active preparation, an entirely new Irish Drama, replete with interesting incidents and the most powerful effects, written expressly for Mr. DAN BRYANT, by Messrs. T. G. Maeder and T. B. McDonough, and entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLINGALL,
A TALE OF '98.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIRD WEEK
of the young, gifted and fascinating
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 17 and 18.
She will appear in TWO FAVORITE COMEDY CHARACTERS, DONNA VIOLANTE in the comedy of the
WONDER,
and CLEOPATRA, with Medley of Popular Airs, in the comedietta of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA,
supported by Messrs. G. D. Chaplin, L. Mestayer, W. H. Hamblin, and a full and powerful company.
In rehearsal—THE YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU and RIVAL ORANGE GIRLS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BENEFIT OF THE
SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRE
AT
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING,
JULY 21, 1865.
All the Dramatic and Musical Talent of the city have volunteered.
Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Irving Hall, and at the headquarters of the Committee, at Lawrence & Co.'s, No. 428½ Broadway.
COMMITTEE:

C. L. LAWRENCE,	Dr. KOHN,
L. F. HARRISON,	C. A. WOODROFFE,
H. CUNNINGHAM,	WM. B. HARRISON.

COMMITTEE OF STAGE MANAGEMENT:

C. K. FOX,	TONY DENIER,
M. LEVICK,	GEO. HIELGE, sr.,
F. PETERSCHEN,	R. CUTTER,
C. S. BURNS,	Mons. GROSSI,

R. S. WALKER.
BENJ. LUSBIE, ALONZO KING, } Secs. J. BRIDGMAN, Chairman.

GRAND FINALE of the "SAENGERFEST."
In honor to their invited Saenger friends,
THE ARION SOCIETY
will hold a Pic-Nic and Summer night's Storal in their usual and splendid style at
FALK'S LION PARK,
THURSDAY, July 20, 1865.
To commence at 4 o'clock p. m.
Tickets $1 each, admitting one gentleman and ladies, and not transferable.
To be had from members only, and at the Arion's headquarters, No. 23 Third-ave.
THE COMMITTEE.

Lectures and Meetings.

A PUBLIC MEETING of respect and sympathy for the MEXICAN REPUBLICAN EXILES will be held in Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, at 8 o'clock. The Mexican Patriot Club comprises many distinguished men. Generals, Officers, Statesmen, Authors, will attend with their National Banner, occupy conspicuous places and be introduced. Several addresses, prepared by their chosen orators, will be read and translated into English. A large number of American military officers have been invited, and all others will be welcome. All persons friendly to the Mexican Republic (including ladies) are invited to attend. By order of the Committee.

Corporation Notices.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipes," with the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. of THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for furnishing
7,380 feet cast iron water-pipe, 20 inches diameter;
5,000 feet cast iron water-pipe, 12 inches diameter;
10,000 feet cast iron water-pipe, 6 inches diameter;
3,000 feet cast iron water-pipe, 4 inches diameter;
and 32 tons of branch pipes and other special castings.
The specifications (which will be ready on Wednesday, 19th inst.) and blank forms for the bids can be obtained at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office Cro. Aq. Board, Rotunda City Hall Park, July 17, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—REPAIRS TO STREET PAVEMENTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received until 11 o'clock a. m. of THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for repairing and keeping in repair during the period commencing August 1, and ending December 31, 1865, all paved avenues, streets, squares and thoroughfares in the City of New-York, excepting so much of Broadway as is now paved with the Russ pavement.
Bids must be in the form prescribed by this Board. Blanks for this purpose and specifications and forms of the proposed agreement will be furnished at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
July 17, 1865.

SEVENTH-AVENUE—PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park deem it expedient to alter the grade of the SEVENTH AVENUE as now fixed by law, from One-hundred-and-tenth-st. to One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st., and to establish the grade of the said Avenue from One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st. to the Harlem River. All persons interested are hereby notified of the intention of the Commissioners of the Central Park to alter and establish the grade of the said Avenue within the limits aforesaid, are requested to examine a Plan showing the proposed grade from One-hundred-and-tenth-st. to the Harlem River, at the Office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City, and to sign their consent to the said proposed grade, or state their objections to the same, on or before the 22d day of July instant.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.
Dated New-York, July 8, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS inclosed in a sealed envelop, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865, at 11 o'clock a. m.
For regulating and grading Forty-second-st., from Second-ave. to East River.
For regulating and grading Sixty-sixth-st., from Broadway to Eighth-ave.
For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-st., from Fifth-ave. to East River.
For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-st., from Avenue A to East River.
For regulating and grading One-hundred-and-ninth-st., from Fifth-ave. to East River.
For regulating, grading and curb and guttering One-hundred-and-twentieth-st., from Third to Sixth-aves.
For regulating and grading the sidewalks and curb and gutter the streets between West and Washington-sts., which intersect West-st., from Hammond to Hoboken-sts.
For curb, gutter and flagging Tenth-ave., from One-hundred-and-fifty-first to One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-sts.
For rebuilding Pier foot of Twenty-second-st., North River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 60 North River.
For rebuilding outer portion of Pier No. 20 North River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 30 East River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 7, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

J. B. CROOK, No. 50 Fulton-st. Established in 1837. FISHING TACKLE and NETS of every variety, POWDER, SHOT, CUTLERY, &c.

Lost and Found.

10,000 DOLLARS REWARD!!
LOST OR STOLEN
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
DATED JUNE 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,053 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE,
BONDS, $500 EACH.
THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST NEGOTIATING THESE BONDS, AS PAYMENT HAS BEEN STOPPED.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, July 14, in Broadway, between Ninth and Eleventh-sts., a POCKET-BOOK containing a small amount of Currency, some Silver Pieces and an Academy Ticket. Please leave the same at the office of J. McMARTEN, No. 51 William-st.

FOUND—In one of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Cars, a SUM of MONEY. Apply to D. F. BRITT, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Watches and Jewelry.

FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, solid coin silver hunting cases..............$20
Genuine English Levers, jeweled pure silver hunting cases 20
Genuine American Levers, coin silver cases.............. 30
Elegant silver hunting case Lepines.............. 15
Ladies' fine enameled Watches, $20. Watches as low as $7.
CATELY BROTHERS, Importers, No. 102 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$10 WATCHES! Watches! Watches! $10 Silver Hunting LEPINES, very pretty time-pieces, perfect springs, and all in good order. Warranted to run and keep good time. Sent on receipt of $10. Address T. DANIELS & Co., Station D, N. Y. P. O.

Printing.

CHARLES C. SHELLEY,
STEAM JOB PRINTER,
NO. 68 BARCLAY-ST.,
Short time orders of PRESSWORK done for the trade.

WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.—STEAM JOB PRINTERS and LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

Wedding Cards, &c.

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.—WEDDING CARDS and FINE STATIONERY. (Established 1815.)

Furniture.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid Chestnut and Walnut Chamber Suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

Stationery and Fancy Goods.

BARD & BROTHER'S (Established 1845) GOLD PENS,
PEN AND PENCIL CASES. Also manufacturers of BARD & WILSON'S PATENT ANGULAR NIB GOLD PENS. JAMES D. BARD, Agent, No. 22 Maiden-lane, New-York. Repointing, 50 cents. Send for a circular.

Miscellaneous.

FULLER'S PATENT HEAD-COOLER is manufactured of 20 feet of the best gum tubing coiled in a manner suitable to be applied to the forehead, warranted to give perfect satisfaction in all cases where a cold application to the body is required. In cases of Headache, Fever, Burns or in fact in all cases where a cold application to the body is found necessary, this Cooler answers the purpose admirably, requiring no special attendance for 12 hours from the time set in action. Persons subject to Headache requiring a cold application to the forehead, and physicians in charge of cases of fever are requested to give this Cooler a trial.
Recommended by all who have used it.
Good and reliable Agents wanted.
Coolers can be had by return Express, at $15.
All orders should be addressed to
O. M. FULLER, Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Pa.

MAGENTA, Roseine, Fuchsine, Scarlet, Phosphine, Emerald Green, Blue, Mauve, Violet, Yellow, Soluble Blue, Purple. The above brilliant Aniline Dye Crystals in 1 oz. bottles, with directions for use. Also, Scarlet Paste. (Soluble in Water) 2s. per lb., in 1 lb. Jars. DANIEL JUDSON & SON, Aniline Dye Merchants and Drysalters, No. 19a Coleman-st., London. Mills and Manufactory—Bermondsey. N. B.—Prices greatly reduced.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, patented April, 1853, which suit vision perfectly 15 to 25 years, sold only by Prof. EDWARD S. FRANKS, Lecturer on the Eye and Spectacles, sole patentee for the United States, No. 739 Broadway, New-York, and No. 284 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

SHOOTING and FISHING TACKLE, BASE BALL, and SPORTING GOODS of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail.
ALFRED WOODHAM, No. 424 Broadway, N. Y., Between Canal and Howard-sts.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A HORSE.—The stable of George Hopper, in the Seventeenth Ward, was broken open last Saturday night, and the neck of a valuable horse belonging to him so badly cut that the animal quickly bled to death. As Mr. Hopper is in the employ of the new street contractors, Messrs. Brown, Devoe and Knapp, it is supposed that this was the cause of the outrage, and that the perpetrators did the deed at the instigation of some street cleaners, now on a strike. This is the second time that horses have been fatally injured by these parties, and strong efforts are now being made for their detection, and a reward of $500 has been offered for the apprehension of the villains.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE A BUILDING.—Late on Sunday night, two unknown men attempted to fire the feed store No. 16 James-slip, by throwing a piece of burning paper through an open window into the store. The alarm was given by a woman who was passing at the time, but not until the villains had escaped. The flames were extinguished by the Fourth Precinct Police before any damage was effected.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Great Britain and the Continent, by steamer China, Tuesday, July 18	5½ p. m.
For Europe, by steamer Belgian, Wednesday, July 19	1½ p. m.
For New-Orleans, by steamer Ledona, Wednesday, July 19	1½ p. m.
For Denver City, Colorado, Great Salt Lake, Utah, and Placerville, California, daily, (Sundays excepted), by Overland route	4½ p. m.
North Mail (via Hudson River R. R.) through Mail and for Peekskill and Hudson......5 a. m. and	3½ p. m.
North Mail Way Mail (except Peekskill and Hudson)......5 a. m. and	2 p. m.
East Mail (via New-Haven R. R.)..5 a. m., 1½ and	6 p. m.
East Mail (New-Haven Way)......1½, 2:20 and	6 p. m.
East Mail (via Newport and Fall River)	3 p. m.
South Mail......5 a. m., 4, 4½ and	10½ p. m.
Erie Railroad Mail......5 a. m. and	4½ p. m.
Erie Railroad Mail (Way)......5 a. m. and	3 p. m.
New-York Central Railroad Mail	3 p. m.
Long Island Mail	5 a. m.
Long Island Mail (to Mineola, Hempstead, Jamaica, and Syosset)......5 a. m. and	2½ p. m.
Harlem Railroad Mail	5½ a. m.
New-Jersey Central Mail......5 a. m. and	2 p. m.
Morris and Essex Mail......5 a. m. and	2 p. m.
Northern Railroad of N. J., Mail	2½ p. m.
Brooklyn Mail......5 and 9 a. m., 2 and	4½ p. m.
Astoria Mail......9 a. m. and	3½ p. m.
Hoboken Mail......5 a. m. and	1½ p. m.
Staten Island Mail......5 a. m. and	2 p. m.
Freehold and Keyport Mail	1½ p. m.
Canada (East) Mail, except on Friday......5 a. m. and	3½ p. m.
Canada (West) Mail......5 a. m. and	3½ p. m.
Canada (East) (on Fridays)......5 a. m. and	6 p. m.

Travelers' Guide.

To Albany, by Hudson R. R., Depot 30th-st. and 10th-ave., and by Harlem R. R., Depot 26th-st. and 4th-av., via Hudson River, 7½ a. m., 2, 4 6, and 10½ p. m., via Harlem 11 a. m. and 4 40 p. m. Sunday train, via Hudson River, 6 p. m. City cars run between Chambers and 30th-sts. stations and City Hall and 26th-st. station.	
To Albany, landing at principal places on the Hudson, by steamer C. Vibbard, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Daniel Drew, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from foot of Desbrosses-st. 7:45 a. m., landing at Thirtieth-st	8 a. m.
To Baltimore, by the New-Jersey R. R., foot of Courtlandt-st., 8 and 11½ a. m., 7 p. m., and 12 midnight. Sunday	7:10 a. m.
To Boston, by steamers City of Bath, every Saturday, and Jersey Blue, every Wednesday, from pier 13 N. R.	4 p. m.
To Boston, by New-London line, Pier 39 N. R., and Neptune Line, Pier 27 N. R., daily (Sunday excepted)	5 p. m.
To Boston, by New-Haven R. R., via Springfield, 27th-st. and 4th-av......8 a. m. 3 and	8 p. m.
To Boston, by New-Haven R. R., 27th-st. and 4th-av., via Shore Line, 12¼ and 8 p. m. Sunday	8 p. m.
To Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West, by Erie Railroad, foot of Chambers-st., 7 and 10 a. m. 5 and	6 p. m.
To Greenport, by Long Island R. R., foot of James slip, E. R......8 a. m. and	3:30 p. m.
For Hudson, Catskill, Bristol, and West Camp; steamers leave foot of Harrison-st., North River	6 p. m.
To Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Roundout and Kingston, landing at Cozzen's Dock, West Point and Milton, the steamer Mary Powell, daily from foot of Desbrosses-st., N. R.	[illegible] p. m.
To New-Haven, connecting with R. R. for Hartford, and Springfield—Steamers leave Peck Slip at 3¼ and	11 p. m.
To New-Haven, by the New-Haven R.R., 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 7, 8, 11¼ a. m., 12¼, 3, 3:45, 4¼, and	8 p. m.
To Norwalk, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Greenwich, by steamer John Romer, pier 26 E. R. (Peck-slip) daily	3½ p. m.
To the West, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, via Allentown, from foot of Liberty-st., N. R., 9 a. m., 12 m. and 8:00 p. m. Sunday train	8 p. m.
To Philadelphia, by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Courtlandt-st., 7, 10 and 11¼ a. m., 12 m., 4 and 6 p. m., and 12 midnight. Sunday	6 p. m.
To Staten Island, by steamers from Pier No. 19 N. R., near Dey-st., at 7, 9, 10:30 a. m., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 p. m. On Sundays, 9, 10:30, 12m., 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, and	7:30 p. m.
To Providence by Neptune Steamship Co's Line, daily, from pier 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., at	5 p. m.
To White Mountains and Lake Memphremagog—Direct route via New Haven (steamboat or railroad), Springfield and the Connecticut River Valley. Take steamers from Peck-slip at 3:15 p. m., or cars from 27th st. station at 12:15 or	3 p. m.
To Washington, by New-Jersey R. R., foot of Courtlandt-st., 8 and 11½ a. m., 7 p. m., and 12 midnight. Sunday	7 p. m.

For further information in regard to Railroad Time Tables, see advertisements in another part of this paper.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

TO DEPART.

Steamships.	Leave	For	Date.
China	Boston	Liverpool	July 19
City of Cork	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Chase	New-York	Savannah	July 20
Ericsson	New-York	San Francisco	July 20
Europa	New-York	Havre	July 21
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 22
Scotland	New-York	Liverpool	July 22
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	July 29
Helvetia	New-York	Liverpool	July 29
Ocean Queen	New-York	Aspinwall	Aug. 1
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Pennsylvania	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lafayette	New-York	Havre	Aug. 18

TO ARRIVE.

Steamships.	Leave	For	Date.
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 8
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	July 15
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 22
Cuba	Liverpool	New-York	July 29

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Hansa, from Bremen—F. W. Damman, C. H. Robie and family, F. Motz, D. Goodman, O. G. Hoffmann, Rosalie Strobach and children, L. Von Lember, A. Selon, E. A. Summer, J. Egair, A. Teyler and family, C. Holler, W. Von Gulfch, F. Jaeger, O. Schoot, Mr. Shonbeck and family, C. F. Hendrickson, J. Wehler, Miss Moree, Mrs. Tyler, N. Albert, Meta Lange, J. Campsen, C. F. Mettlage, and family, Elisa Pohlmann, J. Reinhart and daughter, Levitor Haezeler, O. L. Smith, H. Strewing, E. Lob, F. Kaufmann, J. A. Albert, B. Weyberger, S. Stern and wife, G. H. Doker, A. Henning and sister, Emma Goldschmidt, E. Tapper, O. Knoeser, F. Cohn, Anna Moos, F. Gyromeze and wife, Bertha Bernheim, W. Och, Wilhelmine Mollendorf, Caroline Oppenheimer, J. G. Reizenbach, E. Pfeif, E. Low, E. Wall, Marie Klatt and daughter, Augusta Schurmann, H. Kunz, W. Teel, S. Fritch, C. Meiffield and daughter, A. Kriegbaum, F. Horr, L. Starke, F. Gober and family, H. Pfeiffer, H. Peterson, C. Harries, Paulina Hauerath, Johanne Zimmermann, C. Bleecke and wife, F. Herold, S. Schneider, F. Singer, L. Lange, A. Walhas, J. Jonas and wife, J. Watermann, H. Winter and wife, A. Muller, H. Justinis, H. Herchel and wife, D. Ballimann, H. C. Arens, S. Moses, Maria Beer and sister, A. Engel, D. Bril, C. Kaiser and family, Thos. Moyne, L. Henry, Ellen Compton, L. Feubalen, B. Kuhl, J. Moritz, J. G. Bizhenpeck, M. Hirsch and daughter, O. Behrens, F. Hahn and wife, W. Fisten and brother, G. Wittscheff, Ena Bherens, Mr. Tenorvat, F. Behrend, C. Procher and child, B. Betemann, B. Witty, G. Wolf, L. Kaufmann, J. Nengass, P. de Lamoz, L. Manns and son, Mrs. Solly, Mrs. Greene and friend.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
Sun Rises.....4:43 | Sun Sets.....7:25 | Moon rises...12:12
HIGH WATER THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3:03 | Gov. Island.. 3:44 | Hell Gate.... 5:25

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK........JULY 17.

Cleared.

Steamship Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.
Steamer Salvor, Chichester, Philadelphia.
Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.
Ship Electric (Ham.), Junge, London.
Bark Ellen Morrison, McCarty, Barbadoes.
Bark Hyack (Br.), Robinson, Genoa and Marseilles, Boetjer & DeVertu.
Bark Tweed, McDougall, Halifax, J. S. Whitney.
Bark Emilie (Brem.), Rose, Queenstown, H. Koop & Co.
Brig Startled Fawn, Shaw, Cow Bay.
Brig M. A. Herrera, Herrera, Frankfort.
Brig Baltic, Hooper, Cow Bay, J. Bertrand.
Brig Busy (Br.), Bowden, St. Johns, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff.
Brig S. E. Kennedy, Hoffses, Cow Bay, C. B., Metcalf & Duncan.
Brig Katie, Peterson, St. Croix, P. Hanford.
Brig Giove (Ital.) Fiasconary, Gloucester, Siccovich, Accoste, Smith & Georgiades.
Brig Hannah (Br.), Cananton, Rio Grande del Sul, Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Antonio Mathe, Marshall, Belize, Hon., F. Alexandre & Son.
Brig Edwin H. Kennedy, Geyer, Cow Bay, Yates & Porterfield.
Schr. Antietam, Chandler, South Amboy, Miller & Houghton.
Schr. J. L. Hess, Brown, Fort Capron, Fla., Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Morehead City, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.
Schr. Henry Castoff, Albro, Savannah, Del Banco & Carberry.
Schr. Norah, Clarkson, Elizabethport.
Sloop Fred Brown, Corr, Providence.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa (Brem.), Von Santen, Bremen 2d via Southampton 5th inst., with mdse. and 771 pass. to Oelrichs & Co. 8th inst., lat. 49 38, lon. 24 41, signalized Br. bark Bonditsella; 9th, lat. 49 17, lon. 28 42, schr. Rosemary; same day, a bark rigged steamer with white smoke stack, steering W.; 13th, 4 p. m., lat. 44 50, lon. 47 40, ship Saladin.

Steamship City of Washington (Br.), Brooks, Liverpool 5th inst., and Queenstown 6th inst., with mdse. and pass. to John G. Dale.

Steamship Wm. Kennedy, Hallett, New-Orleans, cotton to Simeon Draper.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, Norfolk and Richmond, G. Hinecken & Palmore.

Steamship Chase, Rogers, Savannah 3 days, mdse. and pass. to L. L. Jones.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Mason, Washington, D. C., 40 hours, with mdse. and pass. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Gen. Sherman, Harris, Norfolk 26 hours, to master.

Steamship C. Benton, Salter, Newbern, 47 hours, via Hatteras Inlet, with mdse. and pass. to Murray & Nephew.

Steamer Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Montana, Kelly, Bath, Me., 48 hours, J. Baker & Co.

Steamship Havana, Greene, Havana 4 days 17 hours, with mdse. and pass., to Thos. Asencio & Co.

Ship Cremorne, Gates, San Francisco 166 days, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Was 14 days from San Francisco to the line in Pacific, 11 days from line to Pitcairn's Isle, with S. E. trades well to southward; 54 days from Pitcairn's Isle to Cape Horn. May 30, lat. 57 20, lon. 67 10, passed a ship bound W., showing signal with white, blue and white; June 19 lat. 8 30 S., lon. 35 10, passed a suspicious looking steamer with 3 masts, steering southerly, showing English colors.

Ship Johann (Prus.), Heln, Cadiz 43 days, with mdse. to Ruger Bros.

Bark Helen Augusta, Gray, Port au Prince 10 days, logwood coffee, &c., to R. Murray, jr.

Bark Zephyrine, Penniston, Barbados June 25, molasses to Dan'l Trowbridge.

Brig Time (Br.), Smith, Cienfuegos 19 days, sugar, &c. J. A. Woodhouse.

Brig Lucy Heywood, Wilson, Matamoros 25 days, cotton, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Emma, Scott, New-Orleans 26 days, in ballast, to master.

Brig Exampler (of Glasgow), Ewing, Bathurst, W. C. A., with peanuts, &c., to Parsons & McCully.

Brig Hydra, Behrens, Havana 10 days, sugar to T. Phillips.

Brig Winona, York, Cardenas 10 days, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Venus, Dunning, Fullingsalt, N. F., 20 days, in ballast to H. L. Routh & Son.

Brig Ugo, Bonetich (Aus.), Trieste 72 days, with mdse. to order.

Schr. Deliverance, Cobb, St. Andrews, Colombia, 24 days, rubber, nuts, &c., to order.

Schr. Village Queen, Satterly, Georgetown 3 days, with coal.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Albany for Boston.
Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr. P. F. Willetson, Knight, Gloucester.
Schr. Republic, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Wave, Crowley, Addison.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. Franklin, Allen, Fall River.
Schr. Anna Shepard, Pattige, Greenport.

Whalers.

Ship Alfred Gibbs, of New-Bedford, from Boston, 14 days out—July 11, lat. 34 25, lon. 70 40.

Brig Troka, of Fairhaven, with 50 bbls. oil—July 1, lat. 37, lon. 66.

Spoken.

Steamship City of Boston, bound E—July 12, lat. 47 55, lon. 48 15.

Steamship Scotia, bound up channel—July 6, 9:40 p. m., off Fastnet.

Port-Wardens' Notice.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, PORT-WARDENS' OFFICE, No. 104 Wall-st.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with section 4 of the act passed April 14, 1857, entitled "An Act to Reorganize the Wardens' Office of the Port of New-York," to all persons interested in, or having charge of, the subject matter of such inquiry, examination or survey, that the following vessels are now under examination by the Port Wardens, and that the said surveys or examinations will be completed within ten days next succeeding this notice, on board said vessels:

Steamship Balbec	Jersey City.
Steamship Hansa	Hoboken.
Bark Xantho	17 E. R.
Bark Princess Royal	Atlantic Dock.
Bark Sandy Hook	Atlantic Dock.
Brig Sato	Empire.
Brig Machias	Brooklyn.
Brig Penniman	Jackson & Woodruff's.
Brig E. H. Felter	35 E. R.
Brig Colorado	Pinto's.
Brig Ann	Empire.
Brig Louisa	6 N. R.
Brig Elbe	Mora's.
Brig J. Polledo	Ford's.
Schr. Keokuk	Jackson & Woodruff's.
Schr. Wapella	Rutgers-st.

MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, President.
J. ARO'S HERRIMAN, Secretary.

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865.

Terms of the Tribune.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers. $10.00

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers, ... $4.00
2 copies, do. 7.00
5 copies, or over, for each copy 3.00

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

1 copy, 1 year—52 numbers, ... $2.00

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

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STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henrietta-st., Covent Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the North America at this port yesterday, we have dates from Havana to July 14. Capt. Page of the Stonewall has left Havana in command of an English steamer, bound for Glasgow. He intends to enter the merchant service.

We learn from Santo Domingo that there are still about 3,000 Spaniards on the island. Monte Christi and Puerto Plata have already been evacuated.

By advices from Port au Prince, Hayti, to June 28, we learn that the Rebels still held out in Cape Haytien, the only place in their possession.

By the arrival of the City of Washington and the North American we have two days later news.

The House of Commons, on July 3, had an animated discussion on a motion of Mr. Hunt, to censure the Lord Chancellor on account of the scandals with which his name has been connected. The motion being adopted, the Lord Chancellor tendered his resignation which was to be accepted immediately after the dissolution of Parliament.

The Fourth of July was, as usual, celebrated by the Americans in London and Paris.

According to the Vienna correspondent of *The Times*, the "ministerial crisis" has been caused by the Emperor, Francis Joseph's determination that great concessions shall be made to the demands of his Hungarian subjects.

GENERAL NEWS.

Further accounts of the burning of the emigrant ship Wm. Nelson, on the 25th ult., are to the effect that the fire originated during the fumigation of the vessel. The flames broke out at 1 p. m., and at 3 p. m. the captain and crew abandoned the 400 passengers to their fate. Only 30 in all were saved.

Stringent orders have been issued by the commanders of the cavalry marching through Texas to prevent the soldiers from straggling and plundering. None are allowed to enter private houses. All negroes leaving the fields to follow the army are driven back.

There was a large procession at Buffalo, on Saturday afternoon, of the Laborers' Union, including the strikers, numbering 1,700 in all. No trouble occurred. The railroads have supplied the place of the strikers, and the Union is entirely beaten.

There were extensive freshets along the line of the Raritan River, in New-Jersey, on Sunday, and in the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia. Railway bridges were carried away, freight trains smashed up, and a great amount of damage done.

George Darragh, 13 years of age, was killed on the canal between Oxford and Greene, Pennsylvania, while driving horses on a tow, last Sunday, by the breaking of a whiffletree, one piece of which was driven through his body.

A number of Rebel Generals have recently been released from Fort Warren. Among them was Major-Gen. Jackson of Savannah, and it is understood that Gens. Marmaduke and Polk were also of the party.

Texas dates of the 12th instant say that State is infested by jayhawkers and thieves of the very worst stamp. In the interior, where the Union forces have not penetrated, they are doing much damage.

Messrs. Orr of Mississippi (brother of a former Speaker of the House of Representatives) and Garland of Arkansas, members of the Rebel Congress, have been pardoned by the President.

At Gettysburg, on the day of the celebration, men of the 56th Pennsylvania Regiment broke into the cellar of the Battle-field Hotel and stole $100 worth of liquors.

The loss by the burning of the Vermont Central Railroad Company's car-shop, at St. Albans, Vt., last Tuesday week, is estimated at $20,000.

No rain has fallen in portions of Eastern Mississippi since the 1st of May. The crops will be very short, and especially the corn crop.

Gen. Mejia has delivered up, by the request of Gen. Breckinridge, the cannon which were intrusted to him by the Rebels.

Gen. Howard is organizing a general intelligence office at Washington for freedmen seeking employing and for employers.

Ambrose L. Jordan, long a distinguished member of the bar in this city, died on Sunday in the 77th year of his age.

The Central Texas Railroad, a work of importance to the troops, is being rapidly pushed forward to completion.

The population of Rochester, N. Y., is ascertained to be 51,260, an increase of 76 in five years, and of 7,383 in ten.

Mr. Haymaker slew himself by shooting at St. Louis last week, being the victim of disappointed love.

An appeal has been made to the President to revoke the order suppressing *The Richmond Whig*.

Gov. Fenton is said to be improving in health, although still absent from Albany.

Seven-Thirties were sold yesterday to the amount of $5,663,500.

The sugar and cotton crops of Texas will be short.

Gold opened yesterday at 142⅞ and sold 143, closing at 142¾. Government stocks are steady and in good demand. The railway share list opened very strong upon the street, and Erie sold as high as 83¾. A good deal of cash stock of all kinds was sold, and prices at the Stock Exchange and afterward were lower with a dull market. At the public call the market was dull and lower. At the Second Board and in the street the market was dull and heavy. Money is dearer, and cash loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent. Some 5 per cent loans are allowed to remain, but no new business is done at that.

Interesting letters from the South and West, and late domestic and foreign intelligence, will be found on the other side of this morning's paper.

We are able to state, by authority, that the families of Jefferson Davis and of C. C. Clay retained eminent and well-known loyal advisers as early as the middle of May last to appear whenever the Government shall think proper to order the trials of those State prisoners. The senior counsel is a gentleman of whose preëminence at the bar there will be no question when it is thought proper to announce his name. Any reports, therefore, which appear from time to time in different newspapers as to efforts made on behalf of the prisoners by persons representing themselves as their counsel, or engaged in their legal service, may be safely regarded as unauthorized by the parties chiefly concerned.

RECIPROCITY AT DETROIT—MR. POTTER—THE GLOBE.

The Hon. John F. Potter, formerly a Representative in Congress from Wisconsin, is now U. S. Consul-General for the Canadas. He thought fit to attend the recent Trade Convention at Detroit, and there, at a specially convened meeting of American delegates only (though Canadians also were at perfect liberty to attend,) he gave the reasons which impelled him to deprecate a renewal of the arrangement known as Reciprocity. In language every way courteous and unobjectionable, he avowed his conviction that a permanent and perfect reciprocity of free commerce between the United States and the Canadas was desirable to both parties—that the temporary, partial, and necessarily precarious arrangement now known as reciprocity tended to prevent a realization of the true and perfect reciprocity—and that, in the interest of that true reciprocity, he held that its present illusory and imperfect namesake should cease. In setting forth his views, he uttered no harsh or unkind sentence, and cast no blame on any one. He even apologized for the wrongs we have endured at the hands of the Coursols and kindred Canadian dignitaries, who have proffered impunity for Rebel raids for purposes of murder and robbery across our frontier, insisting that, had Canada been the theater of civil war, similar wrongs would have found incitement and protection on our side. But he not merely asserted—he *proved*—that there were many good Canadians who viewed the subject in the same light with himself, and deprecated a renewal of what is termed Reciprocity as an impediment to a true and perfect reciprocity through political union. In all this, it was obvious that Mr. Potter was not acting unadvisedly nor in hostility to the wishes of the Government of which he is a representative. And his statement that, for a year past, no single American vessel has passed through the St. Lawrence to or from the ocean is a striking commentary on the asserted reciprocity of the present system.

The Globe (Toronto) is a Liberal organ. Its editor and proprietor is the Canadian Premier, and we honor him for the fairness and good feeling wherewith he has treated our country throughout our recent National trial. But we must say that his treatment of Mr. Potter and his speech is not likely to be quoted as proof either of his liberality or his fairness. He says:

"There is no Annexation party in Canada. Not a single man, having influence enough to become reeve of a township, dares publicly to avow himself an annexationist."

—That, we presume, is true—just as it was true five years ago that no man of influence or position in the Slave States of our Union dare avow himself an Abolitionist. Yet we have since seen Slavery abolished, and we do not believe there is *one* State of the fifteen of whose people a decided majority does not to-day rejoice that Slavery is abolished.

—*The Globe* talks of Canada having, in case of Annexation, to "help pay the Three Thousand Millions of American Debt." If Canada owed nothing, this would be a hit; but, since her Debt is proportionally nearly as heavy as ours, we suggest that it would be better not to dwell on this head.

Says *The Globe*:

"The withdrawal of the Reciprocity Treaty would, we admit, be an injury to Canada, as it would be detrimental to the United States. Every interference in the free intercourse of nations is injurious; but we lived before we had Reciprocity, and we can live without it again. * * * Should the people of the United States be *mean* and *foolish* enough to attempt to drive us to annexation by a declaration of non-intercourse, we can tell them that there will be no two minds in Canada about the course to be pursued," &c., &c.

—Is this a fair statement? Is it consistent with truth? Who on our side has proposed or suggested "non-intercourse" with Canada? Who has proposed to put her on any other footing in her trade with us than that of the most favored foreign nations? We have two rules or systems of commercial intercourse, one of them governing our trade *within* the Union; the other regulating our intercourse with people *outside* of our Union. We offer Canada her choice between these, frankly avowing our preference for the more intimate and wholly untaxed, untrammeled. She answers that she is content with neither, but requires a third, which will give her all the commercial advantages of annexation without its political ties and responsibilities. She has a perfect right to suggest this, and to solicit our assent to it. We may accede or decline, but we have no right in any case to show vexation or annoyance, much less call names. If we do not choose to say Yes, we may say No, and there is the end of it. To reprehend her as *mean* and *foolish*, because she solicits a peculiar and extraordinary arrangement with us, would be at once unjust and absurd. But it behooves her to consider that we do not proclaim "non-intercourse"—nothing like it—because we ask her to trade with us as a sister or as a stranger, whichever she shall prefer—not as a sister in part and a stranger in part, but wholly as one or the other. May we not hope that *The Globe* will reconsider this matter, and treat us at least with justice if not with civility?

BRITISH POLITICS.

We shall soon be receiving returns of the elections for a new House of Commons—the first since 1859. Though a House may last seven years (under an act passed in the reign of William III., under a pretense of fear that a majority of Jacobites—that is, partisans of the expelled King James II.—might otherwise be chosen,) it rarely continues a full term, being liable to dissolution at the pleasure of the Crown (that is, the Ministry) while it *must* be dissolved within six months after the death of the sovereign. The usual life of a Parliament averages about three years, which was its legal term before a three-year Parliament elongated its own legal term, and that of its successors, as aforesaid.

The election now proceeding will not, it is generally understood, change the political complexion of the House. But the Prime Minister ("First Lord of the Treasury") Viscount Palmerston (Henry John Temple) is over 80 years old, and, in the course of nature, must be very near the close of his public if not of his earthly career. He is by nature and education a Tory, though, since the great Reform struggle of 1831-2, he has generally acted with the Whigs. He was first a candidate for Parliament in 1806 (59 years ago,) and was first chosen next year. He for twenty years represented Cambridge University, until thrown out for his support of the Reform bill; he was next chosen (in 1832) for South Hampshire, but thrown out at the next election (1834;) since which he has for twenty years represented the borough of Tiverton, where he of late encounters no opposition. His peerage is Irish, and of course does not send him to the House of Lords; but he may be called thither whenever he sees fit, and, should he retire from the Premiership, would probably take refuge in the upper House. While he remains Minister, however, he must retain his seat in the Commons, for no man in his party could replace him in the leadership of that body. We apprehend that his present election will be his last.

William Ewart Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, ranks next to Palmerston in ability and in the importance of his post, which is very nearly our Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means rolled into one. Mr. Gladstone is 56 years old, entered public life as a Tory, but coöperated with Sir Robert Peel in repealing the Corn Laws, and has since been rather a Liberal than otherwise. He was first chosen to Parliament (from Newark) in 1832, and has represented the University of Oxford since 1847. He is now likely to be run out by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, five years younger, who represented Leominster in the late House, and is an able Tory. Gladstone is the most eloquent Englishman living. He ought to succeed Palmerston as Premier, but his claims to that post will probably be deferred to those of Lord John Russell, now sitting in the Lords as Earl Russell, 73 years old, and for many years member of the House of Commons for the City of London. He is a scion of the great Whig family of Russell whereof the Duke of Bedford is chief, has always been a Liberal of the aristocratic Whig school, and is a statesman of large experience and moderate ability. In the present Ministry, he is Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Westbury, formerly Sir Richard Bethell, is Lord High Chancellor, and as such presides over the House of Lords; but he has just been compelled to resign by a vote of the Commons severely censuring certain of his official acts. He holds his place until the new Parliament can be assembled; but his fall is a blow to the Ministry, and may tell on the elections now proceeding. But it is understood that the Tories will make no determined struggle for power until Palmerston shall see fit to resign the Premiership.

Edward, Earl of Derby, is the leader of the Conservative or Tory party. He is 66 years old, and, during his father's lifetime, was known as Lord Stanley, as *his* son is now known. The present Earl, when a commoner, coöperated in effecting Parliamentary Reform, but has been a Tory for the last twenty or thirty years. He has twice been Premier, and may be again. His ability and eloquence are of a high order, and he recently won a place in the republic of letters by a good translation in blank verse of the Iliad.

Benj. Disraeli, now 60 years old, is the Tory leader in the House of Commons. He is perhaps more widely known in this country by his novels ("Vivian Grey," "Coningsby," &c.) than by his speeches. He entered Parliament in 1837, and has for 18 years been leading member for Buckinghamshire, where he has not been seriously opposed at any recent election. He has twice been Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, despite his Hebrew lineage, is recognized with pride by the Tory squires in the House as their leader. He will of course resume the leadership of the Commons in case of his party's return to power during the remainder of his public life.

John Bright, leading member for Birmingham, 54 years old, is the leader of the Radicals. He has been in Parliament pretty constantly since 1843, though once thrown out when representing Manchester. He is in no danger of defeat now, and will probably live to see another and more thorough Reform bill than that of 1832 sent up by the Commons to the Lords.

—We may speak of other notables in Parliament hereafter.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S FALL.

Monday, the 3d of July, will long be recollected as a memorable day in the history of the British House of Commons and in the history of the Lord Chancellors of England. On that day the House, after full debate, pronounced its judgment that Lord Westbury was unworthy to hold the great seal of the realm. Mr. Hunt, in rising to move his resolution, declared that it was

"in fact, a vote of censure upon one of the highest functionaries of State—upon that functionary who is called the Keeper of the Queen's Conscience, the Supreme Judge of the Court of Chancery, one who acts in a twofold capacity in the House of Lords—as the Supreme Judge of the highest court of judicature in the kingdom, and the Speaker of that august assembly in its deliberations upon public affairs."

Mr. Hunt's motion was not finally adopted, but that of Mr. Bouverie which superseded it, while acquitting the Lord Chancellor of "corrupt practices," declared that

"such evidence, and also that taken before a Committee of the Lords, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the resignation by Mr. Edmunds of the offices held by him and laid before this House *show a laxity of practice and a want of caution with regard to the public interests on the part of the Lord Chancellor*, in sanctioning the grant of retiring pensions to public officers against whom grave charges were pending which, in the opinion of this House, *are calculated to discredit the administration of his great office*."

Perhaps plain people may not be able to see a great deal of difference between corrupt practices and such lax practices as disregard the public interests, and are calculated to discredit the administration of the Chancellor's great office—but no matter. The House of Commons in its own way and with a thorough English deference to its traditions condemned Lord Westbury and drove him to resign. It was an act most creditable to the House,—all the more so because the Committee of investigation had sought to stifle the censure, and because the ministry which commands on ordinary questions an undoubted majority in the House, in vain attempted to shield its guilty colleague.

We have so recently given a full statement of the case against the Chancellor that we need only recapitulate it. There have been two investigations—one known as the Edmunds case, the other and later as the Leeds Bankruptcy scandal. In the former the Lord Chancellor was shown to have recommended or acquiesced in the recommendation of a retiring pension to an officer of the House of Lords, who made way for a son of Lord Westbury, and whom he knew at the time to be guilty of peculation and other crimes in office. But this offense in the Lord Chancellor, though unsparingly denounced in *The Times*, was condoned in Parliament. The Leeds case stood on a different ground. It was distinctly proved that the Chancellor himself caused a pension to be conferred upon the Registrar of the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy, although charges of malfeasance were pending against him at the time. It was proved also that the office which Mr. Wilde thus vacated was sought by Mr. Welch, who had paid Mr. Richard Bethell, the son of the Chancellor, £1,050 for his influence, and that immediately upon the resignation of Mr. Wilde, Mr. Welch was appointed. And the vote of the House was equivalent to a declaration of its belief that the corrupt practices of the Chancellor's son, though they may not have been actually known to his father, were assisted by the criminal carelessness of the Chancellor in the administration of his duties. That Mr. Richard Bethell was a rascal, that his father knew he was a rascal and that nevertheless he allowed his recommendation to influence his own official action, was admitted even by the partisans of Lord Westbury.

No effort, no talent, no influence of authority, no device of Parliamentary tactics, was spared to save the Lord Chancellor this humiliating censure. His defense was pleaded by the Lord-Advocate and the Attorney-General. When it became evident that the defense had made no impression on the House, Lord Palmerston himself came to the rescue, and in a speech, which would be laughable if it were not pitiable, based a motion for adjournment upon his testimonials to the previous good character and services of the Lord Chancellor. Said Palmerston:

"My honorable and learned friend, the Attorney-General has described how the Lord Chancellor has disposed of patronage much more extensive and much more important in a manner highly deserving the confidence of the country. The House should also recollect the great improvement in every branch of the law [cries of "Oh, oh!" "Question!" and cheers] which the present Chancellor has introduced, and which, whatever may be the opinion of this House with regard to his tenure of office, will, I venture to say, render his name illustrious ["Oh, oh!" and cheers] among those of the great reformers of the law of this country. It is not necessary to enumerate the various improvements of which he has been the author. The consolidation of the statute law, by which it has been reduced from 44 volumes to 10, the practical abolition of imprisonment for debt, and many other improvements affecting every class of the community. [Laughter and cries of "Question!" and "Order, order!"]

How English that is! *Punch* itself could do nothing with such a speech but give it *verbatim*. Because the Lord Chancellor had not *always* disposed of his patronage corruptly or carelessly, he ought not to be punished in those cases where corruption or laxity was proved against him! Because he had consolidated the statute law, he ought to be permitted to violate it with impunity! But the House thought otherwise. The report of the proceedings becomes dramatic in its rapidity. The motion to adjourn was negatived, the Lord-Advocate's amendment was negatived, Lord Palmerston, amid a storm of cheers, announced that the Government abandoned its Chancellor to the indignation of the House, and the resolution of censure was adopted without a division. On the following day Lord Westbury tendered his resignation to the Queen, and it was instantly accepted.

The Sun magnifies a public peril in forecasting that our City Delegation in the State Legislature will be doubled by the new Apportionment to be made next Winter, under the State Census now being taken. We cannot believe that the population of our City will exceed One Million, while that of the whole State can hardly fall below Four and a Half Millions. This would give the city 28 (instead of 17) of the 128 Assemblymen—a large increase, but not so bad as *The Sun* supposes. But *The Sun* proceeds:

"Judging from a majority of the present members for this city, the increased facility for political jugglery will be truly deplorable. An increase in the number of rascals is generally followed by a corresponding increase in roguery, and hence there is danger in this doubling of the number of our State representatives."

—We deem this apprehension even more groundless than the other. Our City sends some good and worthy men to represent her at Albany; but, take the lot as they run, we defy any exaggeration of their rascality or general worthlessness. Double the number—yes, treble it—and it will not be possible to render the average more mercenary, more profligate, more unprincipled and disgraceful, than it has been for the last five or six years. So, bring along your twenty-five or thirty Members! After what we have survived from 17, we defy depravity to do its worst.

Broadway Theater.

Miss Kate Reignolds, who at present occupies the principal position at this theater, exhibits a variety of genuine talent which is by no means common. Her performance in "The Angel of Midnight" has already attracted public attention, and secured for her remarkable proofs of public favor; and last evening, in the play of "The Wonder," she gave evidence of rare skill in the highest grade of elegant comedy. No other personation of Donna Violante in any respect comparable to hers has been seen in New-York for many years. In the lively little vaudeville of "Antony and Cleopatra," which concluded last evening's entertainment, Miss Reignolds displayed her abilities in another class of drama, and won the most expressive eulogies which her audience could bestow. She was well supported in both pieces by Mr. Lewis Mestayer. The same bill is announced for this evening.

Wallack's Theater.

Mr. Dan Bryant's return was last evening welcomed by the largest audience of the present season, and one of the largest that this theater has ever contained. Not only every seat, but also every available space of standing room, was filled. Mr. Bryant's performances in "The Irish Emigrant" and "Handy Andy" showed the same quaintness, sincerity and fine appreciation of Irish character as of old; and their truthfulness and humor were recognized with the utmost fervor of approbation. These pieces are to be repeated every evening this week. On Monday next the new play of "Shamus O'Brien" will be produced.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 17, 1865.

GEN. HANCOCK'S CORPS.

The following regiments of Gen. Hancock's Corps have been temporarily detached and ordered to report for duty at the points mentioned: 1st Regiment to Baltimore, Md.; 2d Regiment to Elmira and Albany, N.Y.; 3d Regiment to Springfield, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis.; 4th Regiment to Columbus, O.; 5th Regiment to Connecticut, New-Hampshire and Vermont; 6th Regiment to Harrisburg, Pa.; 7th Regiment to Philadelphia, Pa.; 8th Regiment to Trenton, N. J., and 9th Regiment to Indianapolis, Ind.

Gen. Hancock has issued an address to the troops detailed, in which he expresses the hope that during their absence, the members of the corps will by their good conduct and superior discipline, fully sustain the high opinions everywhere entertained of them as veteran soldiers of the United States. The Headquarters of the corps will be removed to Baltimore to-morrow.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has just made the following appointments: Thomas Maxwell, Direct-Tax Commissioner for the State of Alabama; W. H. Watson, Assessor of Internal Revenue Fourth District, Georgia; Hamilton Mason, Assessor of First District, Mississippi; Fabius H. Helper, Collector of Internal Revenue First District of Mississippi; William H. James, Register of the Loan Office at Dakota City, Nebraska Territory; Calvin W. Brown, United States Consul at Augsburg; Aaron Gregg, United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica; James P. Babcock to be Collector at New-Haven, Conn.; M. T. Bennet, Surveyor at Bristol, Rhode Island; Seth W. Macey, Collector, Thomas B. Bosh, Naval Officer, and W. H. Crandell, Surveyor at Newport, R. I.

VISITING THE PRESIDENT.

The diurnal stream of humanity thronging the White House to see the President on divers pretexts to-day exceeded its usual dimension, and swayed and surged in restless waves through the east room up the stairs leading to the reception room, and around the door of which the impatient mass watched and waited for the coveted interview, but in hundreds of cases in vain. His health is much better, in fact quite restored, and he is now able to dispatch business as usual.

APPLICANTS FOR PARDONS.

Among the applications for pardon received by the President on Saturday, were Henry W. Hilliard of Georgia, and formerly member of the United State Congress; G. A. Henry of Tennessee, Rebel Senator; B. G. Harstone of South Carolina, ex Captain, United States Navy; recommended by John Bigelow, American Minister at Paris, and George A. Hollins of Florida, ex Captain United States Navy, and Commander in the Rebel navy. George W. Ewing, a member of the Rebel Congress from Kentucky, recommended by Gov. Bramlette; J. D. Halburton of Virginia, who resigned an United States Judgeship to accept a similar judicial position in the Confederacy. Recommended by Gov. Pierpont; James H. Lane of North Carolina, Rebel Brigadier-General.

COLLECTORS OF PORTS.

Large delegations from Philadelphia and Baltimore are in town urging the retention as Collector of the former city of Col. Thomas, and the reappointment of Col. Webster, member of Congress from Maryland, as Collector of Baltimore. The Philadelphians are headed by the President of the Corn Exchange, and the Baltimoreans by Gov. Swan. The reappointment of Collector Hoffman and other officers of Baltimore is still held in abeyance.

PUBLIC LANDS AND FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

The settlement of the public lands, in connection with the subject of foreign emigration, is now engaging the attention of the Departments. It is confidently believed that the payment of our war debt can be vastly facilitated by a wise and liberal policy extended to emigrants settling on our public domain, and more particularly on the mining fields of the Western Territories.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just made the following decisions: The Commissioner does not regard the amount received on a policy of life insurance as either legally or income, consequently assessors, until further orders, will not hold such amounts to either tax. The tax on the salaries of postmasters from after July 1, 1865, should be returned quarterly to the Internal Revenue Office. The postmaster, in estimating the tax due from him, is entitled to deduct $150, or one-fourth of $600, exemption from each quarter's salary. The mere carding of wool is not regarded as a manufacture, and therefore not liable to duty.

LAND OFFICE STATISTICS.

One thousand one hundred and fifty-six acres were taken up at the land office at St. Cloud, Minnesota, in the month of June, 1865, under the homestead law. The cash sales made at that office in the same month amounted to $1,388 94. The cash sales at Omaha, Nebraska, for June, 1865, amounted to $1,233 71. The cash sales at Olympia Washington Territory, the extreme north-western part of the Republic, amounted to $1,479 30 for the month of May, 1865.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 17, 1865.

GOVERNMENT GRANT TO BROOKLYN.

Admiral Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks, has entered into preliminary arrangements for giving to the City of Brooklyn certain lands and the advantages of the dock at Wallabout, in consideration of the surrender to the Government of the streets which now run through the Navy-Yard grounds. The action of the New-York Legislature, it is believed, is necessary to ratify the terms of this exchange on the part of Brooklyn.

GEN. HANCOCK'S ORDER.

The following order was promulgated to-day:

HDQRS. FIRST ARMY CORPS,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 10.—Most of the regiments composing the First Division, First Army Corps, have been ordered to mustering rendezvous in different States, consequently they will be temporarily detached from their divisions and brigades. In view of their approaching departure, the Major-General Commanding desire to say that as veterans, who have served with honor on every battle-field of the Rebellion their conduct will be closely criticised by citizens and soldiers. It is expected that each member of the corps will feel an honest pride in the veteran organization to which he is attached, and will understand that he represents not only his own locality and State, but also the armies of the Union. The Major-General Commanding trusts that during their absence the members of this corps will, by their good conduct and superior discipline, fully sustain the high opinion everywhere entertained of them as veteran soldiers of the United States.

By order of Major-Gen. HANCOCK.
Findley Anderson, A. A. G.

REBEL PROPERTY ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Official communications received by the Department of State from Paris, justify the expectation that the cannon and other property carried across the Rio Grande by the Rebel leaders after the capitulation will be freely and fully restored to the United States in compliance with the demand heretofore made.

TREASURY EXPENDITURES.

Owing to the payment of troops being mustered out of service, including bounties and other necessary obligations of the Government, the daily demands upon the Treasury are, it is said, to the extent of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.

MR. HOLLOWAY'S RESIGNATION.

The reasons assigned in some of the newspapers for the resignation of Mr. Holloway, the Commissioner of Patents, such as that it was to avoid a rupture between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, and similar statements, are all wrong, and calculated to do injustice. The Secretary has never had any disagreement with Mr. Holloway, and his displacement or the appointment of a new Commissioner has never been a subject of conversation between the Secretary and the President.

WANTED—APPOINTMENTS.

There are at least 10,000 applications on file in the Treasury Department for appointments.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PAYMASTER.

The Navy Department expresses much solicitude at the mysterious disappearance of Paymaster Robert H. Clark of Delaware, who has had important orders addressed to him, but cannot after earnest inquiry be found.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON.

There is much scattered cotton and tobacco in North Carolina awaiting purchase, but the holders have no means of sending it to a market. Two of the citizens of that State left here yesterday for New-York in order to make arrangements with merchants for its sale and conveyance North.

THE BALTIMORE POST-OFFICE.

There seems to be no controversy relative to the appointment of Mr. Purnell as Postmaster of Baltimore.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

At least a hundred other persons, some of them ladies, were, at 2½ o'clock, waiting to see the President; but the reception terminated at 3 o'clock. Among those in the ante-rooms were Mr. Orr of Mississippi and Mr. Royston of Arkansas, both members of the late Rebel Congress. The latter has just been pardoned. A man was pointed out in the throng as the engineer of the pirate Alabama, who with others present from the South, had come to seek the Executive clemency.

FROM MEXICO.

Resignation of Roseles—French Movement in the Interior—Defeat of the Liberals—They Lose 250 Killed and Wounded—The Condition of Affairs in North-Western Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25, 1865.

Arrived 23d ship Mary Hall, Boston, to-day steamship Sacramento, Panama.

Dates from Sinaloa to the 10th say that Roseles has resigned in favor of Reba Garona, and is at Culican, preparing for offensive operations against the Imperialists. He has about 3,000 men. No French movement against the interior of the State is contemplated immediately.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 27, 1865.

The Bulletin's Guaymas correspondence of June 12, contains an account of the rout of Pesquera's army of Liberals, consisting of 3,000 men, on the 22d of April, by a force of 3,000 French, mostly cavalry, at El Paso, midway between Guaymas and Hermosillo. The Liberals were panic-stricken, allowing the advance of 60 men to ride several times through their camp.

The Mexicans lost 250 in killed and wounded, and were scattered in all directions, losing large quantities of arms and ammunition. The French had but three killed and one missing. Pesqueira collected about 1,000 of his troops and retired to Hermosillo. It is supposed his men refused to fight, because dissatisfied with their officers.

Affairs in the North-Western States of Mexico appear to be in a chaotic and uncertain state. At the seaports quiet prevails; but in the interior, dominated alternately by both parties, there is no security for life or property. The Liberals hope for aid from the United States. Alvarez is said to have remitted $20,000 to Gen. Hengra, who is in San Francisco trying to encourage emigration, but meeting no practical success.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

An Order by Gen. McDowell—Commercial Intelligence—The Russian Telegraph—Destruction of Forest City—A Woman Burned to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24, 1865.

Gen. McDowell, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, has issued an order requiring all men arriving in San Francisco, known to have been in the Rebel armies, to take the oath of allegiance.

Bounties for recruiting here cease after July 1.

The week closes on an easy money market. Capital is plentiful at 1@1½. There is much fluctuation in mining stocks.

A company has been organized to navigate the Colorado River to its upper waters.

There has been a fair business in dry goods this week. Staple cottons of domestic manufacture are well in favor, and better; standard prints heavy; brown sheetings, denims and fair class bleached cottons are very scarce, and are, in consequence, about paying cost and charges; but the great bulk of cotton fabrics are selling below their eastern cost, not including incidental expenses. Owing to the condition of exchanges and the high rates at the sources of supply, very few goods are coming out. Stocks for the Fall trade will be unusually light. Trade in domestic woolen goods is almost a blank. Eastern domestic woolens are pretty nearly supplanted by goods of local manufacture.

Arrived steamer John L. Stebbins. She brings nearly $150,000 in treasure, but no important news.

A dispatch from New Westminster, B. C., says the steamer Lillooet sailed for Yale yesterday, carrying 200 miles of wire and insulators for the Russian telegraph above New Westminster, which was progressing at the rate of six miles per day. A sub-marine cable will be laid across the Fraser River to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 28, 1865.

The greater portion of the Town of Forest City, Sierra Co., was destroyed by fire to-day. One woman was burned to death, and another badly burned. Loss $60,000.

Fires this Summer are unusually numerous and destructive.

Prices of breadstuffs have greatly declined with the approach of abundant harvests. Flour, which ruled so long from $14 to $15, now ranges from $7 to $8 per bbl.

War against Hostile Indians.

FORT LARAMIE, Saturday, July 15, 1865.

Gen. Connor will start from here with the left column of the Powder River Indian Expedition within the next ten days. The right column, nearly 1,000 strong, is now well up the Lower Fork. The center column will leave from the camp near this place and strike through the Black Hill country. Supply depots will be established on Powder River. This expedition against hostile Indians does not withdraw a soldier from the Overland Mail and Telegraph routes, but will have additional troops stationed along them as rapidly as the troops arrive within the district. The traveling public, emigrants and others need not derive any apprehension for the safety of those routes.

The Poughkeepsie Boat-Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, July 17, 1865.

The excitement in regard to the great four-oared boat-race, which takes place here to-morrow, runs high, and the city is filled with strangers. It is estimated that nearly, if not quite, $500,000 is staked on the result. The backers of the two boats and their friends met at the Exchange Hotel to-night, and appointed the following judges: For the New-York boat, C. B. Elliott and P. H. Rickett; for the Poughkeepsie boat, Wm. Deming and Isaac H. Wood; Referee, Chas. Gausman. The race will take place between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m.

Release of Rebel Generals.

BOSTON, Monday, July 17, 1865.

The Traveler learns that a number of Rebel generals have recently been released from Fort Warren. Among them was Major-Gen. Jackson of Savannah; and it is understood that Gens. Marmaduke and Pettie were also of the party.

There are now but few Rebel officers in confinement at the fort.

Albany Items—Gov. Fenton Recovering.

ALBANY, Monday, July 17, 1865.

The 159th Regiment New-York Vols. has left Hilton Head for Syracuse.

The 99th Regiment New-York Vols. was mustered out at Raleigh, N. C., to-day, and will rendezvous at Hart's Island.

Gov. Fenton is recovering from his recent sickness, and, it is hoped, will be able to resume his duties in a short time. He is still at Jamestown.

CLAIMS FOR CAPTURED COTTON.—A great many persons from the South, from whom cotton and other products of insurrectionary soil have been captured by the military arm of the Government as prize of war, having filed with the Hon. Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent, claims for this property or its products, Mr. Draper addressed the Secretary of the Treasury for instructions in regard to the disposal of these claims. Yesterday, an answer was returned by Mr. McCulloch. The Attorney-General being of opinion that the Treasury Department has no power to adjudicate claims for proceeds of property captured or turned over to its agents by the military authorities, the Secretary thinks that claimants had better withdraw their papers, and present them to the Court of Claims as provided by the act of Congress, approved March 12, 1863. This seems to be the proper course. The proceeds of this class of property are now paid directly into the Treasury, and funds for reimbursing those entitled to reclamation must first be appropriated for that purpose by act of Congress.

THE IRISH LEGION.—The officers and friends of the Corcoran Irish Legion will assemble at the New-York State Agency No. 50 Howard-st., at 8 o'clock this morning, when, preceded by Robertson's Band, they will march to the landing to receive and escort the Legion to its quarters in the armories over Centre Market.

SECOND COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The 2d Company, 7th Regiment National Guard, will assemble at their armory at 2½ o'clock to-day, for the purpose of receiving and escorting the 79th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. on its return to this city.

THE COLOSSAL GERMAN SAENGERFEST.

The Second Day's Proceedings.

Monday being set down in the programme for the grand procession, rehearsal, and second grand concert in the Academy of Music, considerable interest was manifested by the friends of the singers for that day. But "man proposes and God disposes." On Sunday evening a rainstorm set in, which, while washing the accumulated filth into the gutters and sewers, made the streets impassable for any procession, and thus forced the Committee of Arrangements to desist from that part of the programme. The singers, however, were conducted to the Academy of Music in small groups, and at 10½ o'clock the greatest rehearsal commenced which ever took place within the walls of that building.

The 3,000 singers were grouped by voices around the stand of the leader, M. Agricola Paur, under whose guidance they rehearsed with orchestral accompaniment the pieces for the evening concert. This rehearsal was, however, more a performance, for we have rarely heard a concert in which the execution was less faultless than at this rehearsal; and as if the gods themselves had been pleased, the rain ceased during the rehearsal and the sun began to shine from amid the clouds, which had obscured him during the morning.

The streets became dry and everything promised a fine afternoon. At 12½ o'clock the rehearsal was closed and the singers returned to their quarters for dinner. Meanwhile all the New-York Societies had arranged some sort of entertainment for the afternoon. In the Turner Hall, in Orchard-st., open house was kept, with lager and Rhine wine *ad libitum* for every thirsty throat. Several Societies took their guests to the Central Park, the Lion Brewery, Jones's Wood, Guttenberg and other suburban retreats known to the Germans. The Liederkranz had stages for their guests, who were taken to Kress's Brewery, in Fifty-fourth-st., where King Gambrinus was worshipped in lager.

The Liedertafel and Beethoven Maennerchor entertained their guests in handsome style at their headquarters, Beethoven Hall, in Sixth-st. In the Steuben House, the ladies belonging to the New-Yorker Sing Academie presented the Teutonia Saengerbund of Philadelphia with a splendid wreath of red and white roses (artificial), with appropriate inscriptions. Miss Caroline Waechter made the presentation, which was acknowledged by Dr. Klein of Philadelphia. At Kuntz's Hall, Nos. 77 and 79 Essex-st., the Schillerbund were presented by their guests, the Philadelphia Saengerbund, with a handsome silver goblet.

While all these enjoyments were going on the Committee of Arrangements labored hard at the General Headquarters, and the urbane Stellers and smiling Geiliuss had their hands full to answer the thousand-and-one questions, settle the many details, and arrange everything in which Messrs. Fischer, Carthauser, Erbe, Schneider, and Vogel ably supported them. A photographer during the afternoon took a photograph of the building and hall, after which the eighty-four flags of the Societies which had been hung around the walls, were taken to the Academy of music, where they were placed on the stage.

The people of the city show to the singers the greatest hospitality and manifest it in various ways. It is a not uncommon occurrence that a singer from another city is taken in hand by parties entirely unknown to him and treated in the handsomest style; in fact, there seems to be a contest going on among our citizens who can do the most. There are quite a number of soldiers among the singers who are being lionized by all; but above all it must be pleasing to know that even Charleston, S. C. has sent a representative in the person of the editor of the *Deutsche Zeitung*, a paper which the Rebel authorities suppressed because it advocated the cause of the Union.

To-day there will be a business meeting in the forenoon, a general excursion to the Central Park in the afternoon, and a singing contest for prizes in the evening, in which fourteen societies from abroad will contend for the prizes.

The procession on Wednesday will parade through the Bowery and Chatham-st. to the City Hall, and Broadway and Eighth-st. to the East River, where they will take boats for Jones's Wood.

The Eleventh Regiment N. Y. N. G. will also participate in Wednesday's pic-nic, the order to that effect having just been issued.

German Musical Festival.

The Festival has commenced, some 2,000 singers having arrived from neighboring and distant cities. The first concert was given at the Academy of Music on Sunday evening. The weather was most unpropitious, the rain coming down very heavily, which will account for the very slim audience present on the occasion. The parquet was not half filled, the second tier was literally empty, the family circle and gallery were partially filled, and the balcony alone was tolerably crowded. It is to be regretted that anything should have occurred to throw a damp upon the opening of this great musical gathering. The importance of this Festival, in a musical point of view, cannot be overestimated. It will direct the attention of our citizens to the fact that music is a great element in aid of civilization, and that, at least among one portion of our population, it is cultivated generally as a means of social enjoyment, and no one will doubt its genial and humanizing effects when the habitual conduct of our German fellow-citizens is duly considered. Their social meetings everywhere are marked by musical exercises, and excesses rarely if ever occur. Music is peaceful, friendly and genial in its influence, and the more its cultivation is extended the more graceful and harmonious will be the amenities of our intercourse. This Festival will also show that the practice of music is not incompatible with business habits. Here are 3,000 business men, and hard workers, who work none the worse for being able to sing, but who, when their labor is over, have a solace and an amusement which no change of fortune can rob them of. This is a point well worthy of earnest consideration.

This Festival still further shows that the great city of New-York—the Metropolitan City, as we delight to call it in our pardonable arrogance—has no public building capable of accommodating a chorus of a thousand voices—that this city is not fitted for the holding of a great festival, as its means are far inferior to Boston, and in every way insufficient. It is a blot upon our reputation for enterprise, and in more ways than one it is a positive loss to the city, for great musical occasions cannot be attempted in face of the fact that there is no hall in which they could be celebrated.

The programme of the first grand concert was as follows:

1. Les Preludes (by the Orchestra)........Fr. Liszt
2. Psalm (for Chorus and Orchestra)........C. Klein
3. Grand Chorus from the Opera "Der Templer und die Juedin." The United Singers"........Marschner
4. Walpurgisnacht (for full Chorus and Orchestra, Mendelssohn. Mad. Zimmermann and Messrs. Bernhard, Steins and Trost.

The orchestra which was directed by Carl Bergmann performed Liszt's Preludes, in a manner worthy of all praise. Promptitude, precision, delicacy and brilliancy characterized this performance; the players felt the masters' hand, and followed its lead with utter faithfulness. We have rarely heard more delicate shading, or more poetic coloring than this performance exhibited. It is a pity that so much excellence in execution was wasted upon a work which is memorable only as a masterly piece of orchestration.

The chorus, which numbered perhaps 600 or 800, were behind the band and filled the stage up to the back wall. The greater portion of them stood on the stage, and sang right into the back of the heads of those who stood before them. Undoubtedly two thirds of the power was lost by this means. The impression of all who heard the first chorus was that of disappointment at the absence of the expected grandeur and sonority which so large a body of singers was expected to produce. But the multiplication of voices does not bring a corresponding increase of out-spoken power. The sound emitted by 1,000 voices, although it is more massive, is scarcely louder than that to be obtained from 500 voices. Besides, male voices are not penetrating in their quality, one-half the number of mixed voices, male and female, would produce double the tone. As the concert proceeded, however, the real power of that mass of voices was appreciated, and the grandeur of the massive swelling harmony was felt by all. The voices are well trained and are of good quality; the general intonation is good, and the promptitude in execution remarkably excellent. The light and shade in the compositions were well observed, and the *crescendos* were most effectively executed.

The Psalm by Klein and the grand chorus from Marschner's "Der Templer" were admirably sung, the latter especially, and were received with loud and most cordial applause.

The Walpurgisnacht, by Mendelssohn, was the crowning excellence of the performance. It is a work of rare beauty, full of exquisite fancy, and rich in strength of passion. The orchestration is replete with figures of rare beauty and of singular variety, so that the attention and interest of the hearer are retained to the closing note. The subjects are fresh and vigorous; some of the choruses can hardly be excelled in fancy and spiritual beauty. In this composition the female chorus is employed, and the soprani voices lighting or lifting up the mass of male voices, seemed to quadruple its power. The work was finely performed throughout; the *pianos* were strictly observed, the *fortes* were grandly sonorous, and the most delicate shades of color added a charm while they fully revealed the thought and intention of the composer. The solos were most creditably executed. The performance was loudly applauded throughout, and most enthusiastically at the close. It must be considered, both as to selection and execution, a decided success.

The second concert took place at the Academy of Music last evening, on which occasion 2,000 singers and 100 performers were announced. The programme was as follows:

PART I.

1. Overture—Robespierre, (Full Orchestra)........Littolf
2. Thiermorlied (by the United Singers)........Rebling
3. Aus Greift Zum Schwert........Kucken (Sung by the United Singers of Philadelphia.)
4. Oedipus in Colonus........Mendelssohn (The United Singers and Orchestra.)

PART II.

1. Overture—Rienzi (Full Orchestra)........R. Wagner
2. Hymn to Music........V. Lachner
3. Prayer of the Earth........Zollner (Sung by the United Singers of Baltimore.)
4. Schlacht-Gesang........Rietz (United Singers and Orchestra.)

The overture "Robespierre," by Littolf, is a very clever and a remarkably dramatic composition; startling in its effects, and requiring the most marked, positive and delicate execution. We never saw Mr. Bergmann's power over his orchestra so manifest as on this occasion. He seemed literally to hold every man's will in his hand. A more perfect performance we never listened to; it was so intelligent that any hearer could understand the author's meaning at this single hearing. It was loudly cheered, and the audience tried hard to get Mr. Bergmann to repeat it, but the encore was not granted.

While the overture was played, the green curtain was down. At its close it was drawn up, discovering a perfect mass of heads, at which sight the cheers were deafening. At the rehearsal it was found impossible to crowd 2,000 singers on the stage. By dint of hard squeezing something over a thousand were massed together, but so close that they were literally singing into each other's ears. Certain it is that these 1,000 or 1,200 singers made no more tone than the 600 of the evening previous. The choruses in which all the singers joined were distinguished by the same excellence in execution as those of Sunday evening. All the points were firmly and promptly taken up, the shadings were thoroughly observed, and the intonation was true and just throughout.

The United Singers of Philadelphia sung a selection from Klicken in a charming and tasteful manner. The composition is exceedingly beautiful, containing one phrase, often repeated, of exquisite tenderness and pathos, which was justly rendered by the singers, who exhibited a fine sense of the refined sentiment and earnest passion of the composition. In delicate coloring, just emphasis and intelligent reading, the United Singers of Philadelphia have not yet been surpassed. Their voices are fine and harmonize well. Their efforts were rewarded by loud and long-continued applause, and the audience would have gladly heard it over again.

The United Singers of Baltimore were not quite so happy in their selection, but they sang with decision and spirit, and made many well calculated effects. Their voices are good, well balanced and well intoned.

The second concert was even more successful than the first, not only as regards superiority and effect, but in attracting a brilliant and overflowing audience.

This evening the prize concert will take place at the Academy of Music, when fifteen societies will compete for the possession of a splendid silver cup to be given to the best singers. The judges have been appointed, and great excitement exists among the various clubs. They will all sing their best, consequently a real musical feast may be expected.

Our Home-Returning Heroes.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND MASSACHUSETTS—SPEECH BY MAJOR-GEN. HOOKER.

The 2d Massachusetts Regiment, which arrived in this city yesterday, availed themselves of the opportunity to evince their high appreciation of their late commander, Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker. Hearing that he was stopping at the Astor House, they proceeded up Broadway and formed in line in front of that hotel, where they awaited the appearance of the General. As soon as he could be notified of their arrival, he made his appearance upon the steps in front of the building, and was received with the most vociferous cheers. Lieut.-Col. Chas. F. Morse, who is at present in command of the regiment, then saluted the General, and told him they had come there to do him honor. The General made the following remarks:

"Colonel and my brave companions: I sincerely thank you for coming so far to give me this compliment. From the time the 2d Massachusetts Regiment joined the Army, they have been famous for discipline in the camp and valor in the field. You came home bearing with you as noble a record as any regiment that has been connected with our armies. I am glad to see so many of you return. At one time I did not expect to see so many. When you arrive at your own home in Boston, thousands of your friends will give you a sincere welcome. I thank you once again for the compliment you gave me, and wish you a safe return to your home and friends."

Three more rousing cheers were given for Major-Gen. Hooker by the regiment, at the call of the Lieutenant-Colonel, when they proceeded on their way homeward.

The 2d Massachusetts Volunteers arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday morning, and in the afternoon left by steamboat for Providence on route for Boston. During their short stay here the members of the regiment were kindly and hospitably cared for by Col. Frank E. Howe. A brief sketch of the services of this regiment will not be found uninteresting as they are numerous and noted, and the regiment is one that has endeared by many ties to the Old Bay State. The 2d was raised at Roxbury and vicinity, and was organized May 11, 1861, with George H. Gordon as Colonel. This officer, who is at present Brevet Major-General, was succeeded in June, 1862, in command of the regiment by Col. G. L. Andrews, afterward brigadier-general. The next officer who commanded the regiment was Col. Quincey, but he was shortly compelled to resign by reason of wounds received, and his position was filled by Col. Coggeswell, at present brevet brigadier-general. Lieut.-Col. C. F. Morse is the present commander of the regiment. Among the officers who have distinguished themselves in the Rebellion for valor and ability, and who were formerly connected with the Second, are: Col. Robert T. Shaw, killed at Fort Wagner. He went out as a lieutenant, and when he left the regiment was acting as captain; Capt. Underwood, at present brigadier-general; Capt. Russell, now colonel commanding the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry; Capt. Curtiss, promoted to the colonelcy of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry. The record of the 2d Regiment is as follows: May 25, 1862, battle of Winchester, 140 men lost and 2 officers wounded. August 9, 1862, battle of Cedar Mountain, 6 officers killed and 9 wounded; 175 men killed and wounded. September 17, 1862, battle of Antietam, Col. D. Wight killed; 2 officers wounded and 80 men killed and wounded. May 3, 1863, battle of Chancellorsville, 1 officer killed and 4 wounded; 125 men killed and wounded. June 5, 1862, engagement at Beverly Ford, 7 men killed. July 3, 1863, battle of Gettysburg, 4 officers killed, 7 wounded and 135 men killed and wounded. Throughout the above battles the regiment was in the the Twelfth Corps, commander, Gen. Slocum; but after the battle of Gettysburg this Corps was consolidated with the Eleventh and afterward known as the Twentieth Army Corps. Since then the 2d Regiment has been under Sherman during his famous campaign. It participated in the battles of Resaca, Culp's Farm, Peach Tree Creek, and the siege of Atlanta. It was also present at the capture of Savannah, and was engaged in the battle of Averysborough, North Carolina, where Lieut.-Col. Morse was wounded. During this campaign the regiment lost three officers and about 130 men killed. It marched with Sherman's army to Alexandria, where it remained, doing provost-guard duty, until the 14th of this month, when it was mustered out of the United States service. The following is the roster of the 2d Regiment:

Field and Staff.—Lieut.-Col and Acting-Col., C. F. Morse, Commanding; Major, Jas. Francis; Surgeon, C. E. Munn; Adjt., John A. Fox; Quartermaster, F. A. Howes.

Line Officers.—Captains: F. W. Crowninshield, E. A. Phalen, G. A. Thayer, T. K. Parker, Dennis Weban, H. N. Comey, W. E. Perkins, G. J. Thompson, N. D. A. Sawyer. First Lieutenants: J. Seabardson, W. T. McAlpine, M. F. Richardson, Jed. C. Thompson, Richard Pendergast, Wm. D. Trombs, James Hannine, George H. Morse, Wm. H. Miles; 23 commissioned officers and 256 enlisted men.

NINETY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was mustered out of service at Washington on the 16th inst., and arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday, which place they left at 4 o'clock p. m., for Hart's Island. The 95th Regiment was recruited in this city in October, 1861, and left for the seat of war with 900 men in February, 1862, under the command of Col. Lloyd Biddle. This officer resigned in the Fall of 1863, and was succeeded by Col. Pogo, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. His successor was Lieut.-Col. James Creney, and at present Acting-Colonel commanding the regiment. The regiment was first engaged at the battle of Cedar Mountain in August, 1862, under Gen. McDowell, Commander, at the time, of the First Army Corps. It also participated in the battles of Bull Run, Gainesville and Fairfax Court-House, where its losses were severe. Afterward it followed the Army of the Potomac through all the battles, and last Spring was incorporated into the Fifth Army Corps. During the last campaign of Gen. Grant the regiment passed through severe hardships. Out of the 1,900 men with which the 95th Regiment has been filled at various times, it now returns with 160, and, with the 75 men that were mustered out three weeks ago, it makes 235 men that are left out of that large number. The present officers of the regiment are as follows:

Field and Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel, James Creney; Major, Robert W. Bard; Adjutant, William Ransom; Surgeon, —— Ramsay; Assistant Surgeon, James Hidden; Second Assistant Surgeon, Thomas Sergeant; Quartermaster, Lieut. S. Hyatt.

Line Officers.—Senior Captain, Samuel C Timpson; Captains—George D. Knight, William L. Sherwood, Reuben Riggs; First Lieutenants—Scott Dean, John E. Campbell, Charles Roberts; Second Lieutenants—John J. Titus, Ferdinand F. Voigh, John T. Hall.

THIRTY-FIRST MAINE REGIMENT.

The 31st Maine Volunteers arrived yesterday at the Battery barracks from Washington, and at 3 p. m. left by boat for Bangor, via Providence. Col. Daniel White was in command of the regiment, which numbered 665 men. As our reporter did not see it nothing can be said of its history, but we have no doubt that it will vie in gallant action and heroic sacrifices with any other regiment that has been on the battle-field.

FOURTH UNITED STATES REGULARS.

This regiment arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday afternoon, direct from Richmond. It is ordered here for harbor duty, and brings 450 men. The regiment was connected with the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the battles of that organization from Yorktown down to the siege of Petersburg and Richmond and the capture of Lee, with the exception of Mine Run. For a long time it was detailed for guard duty at Grant's headquarters. The officers of the regiment are as follows:

Major A. B. Cole, commanding regiment; Brevet Major Alexander Carlin, Acting Field Officer; Adjutant, George W. Dorst; Acting Quartermaster, John R. Boisbeau; Lieut. J. S. Hassler, Co. A; Lieut. H. Quinn, Co. C; Lieut. Cox, Co. G; Capt. Sheldon, Co. H; Capt. Colyer, Co. K; Brevet Captain, Guinn.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT.

The 79th (Highlanders) New-York Veteran Volunteers arrived last night via Jersey City, where they were met by Col. Colyer and Robertson's Band, and were escorted to their headquarters at the New-York State Agency, over Centre Market. The regiment parades to-day, escorted by the Second Company, 7th Regiment National Guard, Capt. Palmer, commanding. They march at 3 o'clock—east through Grand-st. to the Bowery up to Fourth-ave., to Union Square, past the Union League Club House, which will be gaily decked to welcome them, up Broadway to Fifth-ave., Twenty-third-st., then Fifth-ave. to Fourteenth-st., Broadway to Grand-st., thence to Centre Market, where the regiment will partake of a fine collation. The following is a list of the officers:

Field Officers.—Henry G. Heffron, Lieutenant-Colonel; Andrew D. Baird, Major; David J. Molton, Adjutant; John M. Flannelly, Quartermaster.

Line Officers.—Capt. Francis Judge, Co. A; Capt. James McLean, Co. B; Capt. Alexander L. Baird, Co. C; Capt. James Kine, Co. D; Capt. James Innes, Co. E; Capt. Alfred Douglas, Co. D; 1st. Lieut. Francis Gallagher; 1st Lieut. Nathan K. Arnold; 1st Lieut. Charles Lower; 2d Lieut. John P. Turner; 2d Lieut. Samuel Allerue.

REGIMENTS EXPECTED.

The 2d Vermont, 6th New-Hampshire, 61st Massachusetts, and 20th Maine are en route from Washington, and are momentarily expected here by Col. Howe.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.—Sociable Contest Among Amateur Drivers.

Yesterday a sweepstakes trot for $600, play or pay, mile heats, best three in five, to road wagons, with owners to drive, came off on the above Course. The following were the entries, five in number, for the race, all of which started: John Simmons, named Simmons's Mare; Charles Ransom, named Lady Sherman; John Coffee, named Roan Mare, and William Steele, named Sorrel Gus. There was a very fair attendance of spectators, composed principally of the personal friends of the respective owners of the horses entered. The relative estimation in which the chances of the horses were held by the cognoscenti will be seen from the prices brought in one of the many pool sales—Lady Sherman, $105; Commodore Nutt, $44; Sorrel Gus, $27; Simmons's mare, $20; Roan mare, $21. The race proved a hollow affair for the favorite, Lady Sherman, won the first heat by three lengths in 2:51, Sorrel Gus being second, Commodore Nutt third, and the roan mare last. She won the second heat by about the same distance, in 2:52½, the roan mare being second, Sorrel Gus third and Simmons's mare last; the third heat in 2:46½, with the roan mare second, Simmons third, and Gus last of all.

A match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, catch weight, subsequently came off between two of the horses engaged in the above race, viz: Commodore Nutt and Coffey's roan mare. The betting before the start was $100 to $80 on the Commodore, but the roan mare won the first heat in 2:44 by five lengths, changing the quotations to $100 to $30 on the winner of the heat. The second heat was won by two lengths in 2:43 by the roan, and the betting became $100 to $10 on her. She won the third heat with equal ease in 2:44½; thus proving the trotting in the first race to have been correct. We give the

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, L. I.—Sweepstakes, $600; play or pay; mile heats, best three in five, to road wagons; owners to drive:

Charles Ransom named Lady Sherman	1	1	1
John Coffey named Roan Mare	5	2	2
Thomas Simmons named Simmons's Mare	5	5	5
John Simmons named Commodore Nutt	2	4	4
William Steele named Sorrell Gus	3	3	6

Time, 2:51, 2:52½, 2:46½.

Fashion Course—Same Day—Match, $500; mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

J. Coffey named Roan Mare	1	1	1
J. Simmons named Commodore Nutt	2	2	2

Time, 2:44, 2:43, 2:44½.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CAPTURE OF TWO BURGLARS—ONE OF THEM FIRES UPON AN OFFICER AND WOUNDS HIM.—Edward McNeil and Robert Harnold were brought before Justice Walsh yesterday on the charge of feloniously entering the house of Mrs. Agnes Corbett, on the corner of Pacific and Henry sts., the night previous. Officer Cluney of the Forty-third Precinct Police, discovered a light in the house about 3 o'clock a. m., and suspecting something wrong, went into the rear yard to see. He was there confronted by one of the burglars who fired two shots from a revolver, one passing through the officer's coat collar and the other grazing his shoulder. The thief then ran out into the street pursued by Cluney, who finally secured him. Meantime Sergeant Meekes and Officer Boyce came up and secured the other burglar. On examining the premises it was ascertained that everything had been ransacked and the valuables placed convenient to the doors for removal. Nothing had been carried away, however. McNeil was identified as the one who fired the pistol. He is a carpenter by trade and a native of Canada. Harnold is a showman by occupation and a native of the United States.

THE THIRD UNITED STATES ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.—The total amount of taxes assessed by the several Assistant Assessors in the Third (Brooklyn) District, on manufactories, incomes, licenses, &c., during the period embraced from March, 1864, to May, 1865, is shown to be as follows: In 1864 (from March to September), $462,809 84; from September, 1864, to May, 1865, $747 387 46; making a total of $1,210,197 30. Annual list, May, 1864, $773,990 74; special list, October, 1864, $895,957 45; grand total, $2,880,145 49. The above is exclusive of the taxes on dividends of corporations.

THE INCOME TAX RETURNS OF THE FIRST WARD.—The income tax returns of the First Ward (Third District, Brooklyn) shows the following among the wealthy men residing there:

	Income.		Income.
John T. Martin	$427,106	Abiel A. Low	$421,313
S. B. Chittenden	201,628	Josiah O. Low	191,331
Edward H. R. Lyman	192,337	Henry Messenger	32,281
J. Bolland jr.	50,404	Thos. Messenger	36,065
E. C. Camp	24,150	P. C. Cornell	48,063
Henry O. Reeve	60,850	Walter Richmond	24,519
Warren D. Gookon	55,823	A. F. Godonon	32,204
Aaron Healey	43,662	H. C. Southwick	33,400
C. A. Sprague	26,259	E. R. Squibb	28,000
J. P. Van Bergen	53,125	D. T. Willetts	41,153
Wm. B. Leonard	29,917	Chas. Kellogg	20,224

COMMITTED ON THE CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—Arthur B. Morris, recently arrested in Philadelphia by Detective Wonderly, on the charge of feloniously entering the house of Mr. T. McGuirk, No. 43 Clermont-ave., on the 4th of July inst., and also on the 5th inst., and taking property to the amount of $1,000 in value, was brought before Justice Cornwell yesterday, and committed in full to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Board last evening a resolution was adopted appropriating $500 for the purpose of giving the 5th Regiment Heavy Artillery a suitable reception. They are expected to return this week, and to be mustered out of the service. The regiment was organized in this city over three years ago by Col. Samuel Graham. It served in Baltimore in garrisoning Fort Marshal, and a portion was subsequently transferred to Harper's Ferry, where the company were taken prisoners when that place was surrendered by Gen. Dixon. Being exchanged sometime thereafter, they participated in nearly all the battles of the Shenandoah Valley, under Gens. Hunter and Sheridan. A Committee was appointed to take them in charge. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the regular meetings of the Board be omitted from the 24th of July to the second Monday in September, and that during the same time the city offices be opened at 9 a. m. and closed at 12 m., with the exception of the Tax Collector's Office, which is to remain open until 3 o'clock p. m. A resolution was adopted dividing the Ninth Ward into six Election Districts, shortly after which the Board adjourned.

FORMATION OF A NEW CHURCH SOCIETY.—About 40 members of the First Baptist Church, corner of Fifth and South Fifth-sts., E. D., have withdrawn from that Society and organized for public worship under the name of the Central Baptist Church of Williamsburgh. Officers have been chosen and articles of faith and Church covenant adopted. The immediate cause of secession is unknown; but it will be remembered that for many years past there has been trouble in the First Baptist Church. The celebrated Judge Culver scandal case had scarcely been settled when a lack of harmony was shown between the Pastor (the Rev. Mr. Baker) and the majority of his flock on account of a divergence of political sentiment, the Pastor, it is stated, leaning strongly to the Southside view.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.—Mr. Alexander Baker, employed at No. 202 Grand-st., E. D., was found dead in his bed yesterday forenoon. Coroner Barrett held an inquest. Verdict, congestion of the lungs. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 52 years of age. The body was sent to friends in New-York.

FATAL CASE OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.—Mr. William Finehout, ship-builder, residing in Freeman-st., near Washington, Greenpoint, was taken suddenly sick yesterday morning and died within six hours. Dr. Kimback of New-York (Police Surgeon) attended, and pronounced the case one of unmistakable Asiatic cholera.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—Mr. James Thompson, No. 51 Grand-st., E. D., was yesterday arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Dailey, on complaint of Mr. Willcott, No. 766 Myrtle-ave., who alleges that Thompson sold him a newspaper route valued at $150 by himself, but which Willcott declares is a fraud. Thompson is held.

GRAND LARCENY.—Frederick Frederickson was arrested by Officer Rudd of the Forty-sixth Precinct on complaint of Mr. R. Dyer, engineer of the steamer O. Chauncy, lying at Pier No. 8 North River, New-York, who charges that Frederickson robbed him of money, clothing, and a watch, valued in all at $600. A portion of the stolen property was found on the person of the prisoner, who is a native of Germany, and by occupation a bar-tender. He will have a hearing before Judge Walter to-day.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.—Four boys, named William F. Gargham, Stephen H. Merryman, George Duryea and James Shaffin, were yesterday arrested by Officer Nicholson of the Forty-fifth Precinct, charged with entering the store of Armstrong Munn, No. 150 Fourth-st., E. D., on Sunday night, and stealing therefrom the sum of $25. The residence of Mr. James H. Lockwood, corner of South Ninth and Ninth-sts., E. D., was entered on Saturday night and robbed of $150 in money and a silver watch. Mr. Henry Bodner of Scranton, Pa., reports that he was robbed of a silver watch and $10 in money at the house of Mrs. Custenbader, corner of Grand and Water-sts., by a fellow lodger. On Sunday afternoon a boy named Henry Hahn, whose parents reside in Debevoise-st., was accidentally shot by some unknown person while he was crossing the vacant lots on DeKalb-ave., near Broadway. The bullet lodged in the boy's side, inflicting a serious wound. A widow lady, named Silby, residing in Leonard-st., on Saturday afternoon fell off the stoop of her residence and broke her left arm. Dr. Hiram F. Hardcastle of the Dispensary attended her.

A Feminine Mazeppa Plundered—A Well-known Actress Robbed of $5,000 Worth of Jewelry—Arrest of a Gay Deceiver in Albany.

The Albany Express of yesterday has the following:

A very important arrest was made in this city about 9½ o'clock last night. The name of the arrested party is Frank J. Sharpe, a returned Californian. He is about 22 years of age. It is alleged that he committed a burglary in San Francisco, and, in order to escape punishment, fled to New-York, reaching there some months since. Bounty-jumping was the fashion in the metropolis at that time, and Sharpe thought he would try his hand at the business. He practiced both as a "broker" and "Jumper." He was arrested by one of the New-York officers for the latter offense, and, while on the way to the station-house, he drew a revolver and fired at the officer, and succeeded in getting away from him.

Shortly afterward he formed the acquaintance of Leo Hudson, the actress and representative of "Mazeppa" in scant costume, and was engaged to act as her agent. He traveled with her as far as Louisville, Ky.

One evening, during her absence from the hotel where they were stopping in Louisville, Sharpe entered her room and stole a bag, containing $5,000 worth of jewelry, consisting of diamond pins, ear-rings, &c. Upon her return the robbery was discovered. Another party was suspected and arrested for the robbery, but the evidence was insufficient to fasten the guilt upon him and he was discharged. Sharpe was not suspected, but shortly after the robbery he relinquished his situation and went to New-York City, where he disposed of the jewelry at a nominal sum. He sold a watch, valued at $500, which had been presented to Leo by the citizens of Louisville, for $80; also a gold buckle, presented to her by the Fire Department of San Francisco, for $30, it was valued at $300; also a diamond pin, valued at $1,000, for $50. Sharpe was very lavish with his money, and lived a gay life for the time being, or "while his money lasted."

Very recently he visited Schenectady, where he formed the acquaintance of a very respectable young lady. He won her affections, and after a brief courtship they were married. Prior to the marriage, Sharpe represented to his intended bride that he had just returned from the "land of gold," and possessed any amount of the "yellow boys." He also displayed a great deal of costly jewelry, which added weight to his other statements.

The detective officers of New-York have been on the alert for Sharpe for some time past, and last week officers Slowey and McCloud received information that he was stopping at Schenectady. They came to this city yesterday morning, secured a horse and carriage, and proceeded to Schenectady in quest of him. After diligent inquiries they learned his place of residence, and on going there they learned that he had come to Albany accompanied by his wife. The officer immediately returned to this city and called at the Second Precinct Station House and informed Capt. Clinton of their mission. The Captain and the New-York officers started, and last evening found Sharpe at the residence of a friend in the upper part of Broadway. He was taken to the station-house and locked up, and will be taken to New-York this morning. He confessed his guilt and told the officers where a good portion of the property could be found.

Lynch Law in Iowa — An Inoffensive Family Brutally Beaten.

From The Hamilton (Iowa) Freeman, July 8.

On last Saturday evening some dozen or more men went to the residence of Mr. Joseph Dunbar, in Cass township, and took him from his bed, tied his hands behind his back and gagged him. They then took withes and whipped him until his side from near the knee to the shoulder was a mass of jelly and cut badly. He was also choked so that he carried the marks of fingers for a few days after. He was given four days in which to leave the country, or he would be hanged. His wife, and a daughter aged about 16 or 17, were also taken from their beds *en dishabille*. The old lady was also choked, gagged, and some of her teeth knocked out. The young lady was muffled, but was not injured very badly. The dwelling was broken in pieces, and the furniture "smashed up" generally. The cause of this is of old standing, and reaggravated by some acts of the sufferer. Mr. Dunbar has the reputation of being a very bad neighbor, and this method was taken to rid themselves of his presence. He may be a bad man—and we have no doubt but he is—but we have laws to deal with such, and the fact that they have so far forgotten themselves as to be found in so low and contemptible an act creates sympathy for him.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT is fitly commemorated in a Photograph just published by Geo. May Powell, No. 24 Bible House, whereon the heads of all the Members of Congress (157 in number) who voted, whether in the Senate or the House, to adopt that Amendment, are given in successive circles, with large heads of President Lincoln and Vice-President Hamlin at the top and bottom. This Photograph may well be preserved as a momento of one of the most important and beneficent events of our day.

OUTRAGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The following account of an outrageous occurrence at Niagara Falls, is from *The Gazette*, printed at that place:

"A most daring outrage was committed a week ago Saturday evening by a hackman named George Carson, in the employ of Mr. F. West, and Chas Robinson, both of this place. It seems that a Mr. A. T. Brown, of New-York, had been riding in Carson's carriage. On returning some dispute occurred as to the pay, when Carson proposed to continue the drive. Brown assented, and soon after starting Robinson added himself to the party. The testimony shows that after driving toward Lewiston, they turned off on the road leading to the Indian village, and proceeded a short distance, when Carson jumped from the driver's seat, opened the carriage door, seized Mr. Brown, dragged him from the carriage, and after beating and kicking him shamefully and relieving him of some $90 and railroad tickets from here to Quincy, Ill., left him lying upon the ground. Mr. Brown found his way into town on Sunday morning in a sad plight, even having one or two ribs broken. Carson was arrested, while Robinson succeeded in escaping to Canada, and has thus far eluded all efforts to arrest him. We learn that he has since been seen in Buffalo. We hope he may be found, for it is high time that some of his bad practices were discontinued.

The New-York Semi-Weekly Tribune,

Ready this morning, contains:

NEWS SUMMARY—Military, Naval, the Gulf States; News from Washington, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee; New-York, New-England, the Western States; Political, Domestic Miscellany and Foreign News.
THE FATE OF THE ASSASSINS—Interesting Incidents.
THE MUSEUM FIRE—What our Sensational Reporter Saw; Terrible Conflict between the Beasts; Thrilling Scenes; Barnum Hard at Work; Another Museum to be Erected.
THE DETROIT CONVENTION—Action on the Reciprocity Treaty.
MRS. SURRATT—Her Guilt.
FORD'S THEATER, WASHINGTON—Interesting Letter from John T. Ford.
THE TENNESSEE ELECTION—Gov. Brownlow's Address to the People of the State—The Scheme for Overturning the State Government—No Votes for Rebels.
THE NATIONAL LOAN—A Night among the Seven-Thirties; How the Working People of New-York Become Creditors to the Government.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Gen. Hooker Assumes Command; His Staff.
FROM SAVANNAH—Special Correspondence.
THE LATE DISASTER AT SEA—Particulars of the Burning of the William Nelson; 400 Passengers Lost; Heart-rending Scenes; Shameful Desertion of the Vessel by the Captain and Crew.
INTERESTING TO FARMERS—Westchester County Agriculture (Second Article); A Lady Farmer; The Price of Wool; American Institute Farmers' Club; Agricultural Items.
THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.
JEFF. DAVIS—His Fatal Blunder.
THEO LEIGH—By the author of "Dennis Donne," &c.—Chapters XXV and XXVI.
HOW TO KILL A LOBSTER.
REFUGEES AND YANKEES; Southerners and New-Englanders; Their Ancestors; The Degeneracy of the Former; Its Cause; The Culture of Fruit; Vermin; The Children; The Negro; New-Englanders Being Exterminated; A Few Facts; Interesting Letters from Our Special Illinois Correspondent.
A YOUTHFUL TRAVELER—A Girl 11 Years Old Abducted; She Travels over 3,000 Miles in the Wilderness.
FROM MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC (Seventh Letter)—A Talk with Brigham Young.
THE OHIO GAME LAW.
EDITORIALS.
DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN THE NEW-YORK HOSPITALS.
LATEST DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS.
COMMERCIAL MATTERS—The Latest Stock and Gold Quotations.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and Art Criticisms; Letters from our large corps of correspondents; Foreign and Domestic Letters; Special and Associated Press Telegraphic Dispatches; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural Information; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in THE DAILY TRIBUNE. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the Latest and Best Popular Novels by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book-form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the English Magazines from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of THE TRIBUNE can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for THE SEMI-WEEKLY Edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed. Persons residing in the city can find no more valuable journal to send to their country friends. Price five cents. Mail subscribers, 1 copy 1 year—104 numbers—$4; 2 copies, 1 year, $7; 5 copies, or over, for each copy, $3.

Evening Exchange—JULY 17.

American Gold.	Hudson River.	North-Western.
10,000..s3. 142⅞	100........107¾	100........27¼
60,000..s3. 143⅛	100.....b3. 108	100.....s3. 27¼
110,000....143	Old Southern.	N. Western pref.
40,000s10d141¾	100........63¼	600....s30. 61
N. Y. Central.	500.....s3. 63¼	900.....s3. 61¼
200.....s3. 93¼	700........63¼	100.....s3. 61⅜
200........93⅜	100.....b3. 63¼	Fort Wayne.
Erie.	Pittsburgh.	100........96¼
100........80¾	100........67¼	100.....s3. 96¼
1,000......80⅞	800........67¼	200.....s3. 96⅛
Reading.	200.....b3. 67¼	Alt. & T. Haute.
600.......100¼	400........67⅜	100........36
200.....b3. 100¼	400.....s3. 67¼	Cumberland.
300.......100¼	Rock Island.	100.....b3. 42¼
200.......100¼	300.......105¼	200........42¼
600.....s5. 100	Ohio Certificates	100........42
200.....s3. 100	15,000.....25	Quicksilver.
200.......100¼	10,000.....24⅞	500........55⅜
300.......100	10,000.....24⅜	100........55¼

[Advertisement.]

THE FACTS IN A NUTSHELL.—The question is often asked wherein the effects of laughing gas differ from chloroform when breathed to the point of insensibility. I answer: They are almost as different as light and darkness. Chloroform (and the same can be said of either) depresses the nervous system; the gas exhilarates it. Chloroform nearly stops the circulation; the gas increases it. Chloroform often produces nausea and sickness, lingering in the system for days, and leaves it debilitated; the gas produces no nausea or sickness, does not linger in the system three minutes, and leaves it invigorated. (This last is not apparent except on delicate or feeble persons.) Chloroform contains no oxygen—the only life-giving element of the air—has a strong, pungent odor, and is quite suffocating to the lungs. The gas contains more oxygen than the air, has no odor at all, and is perfectly agreeable to the lungs. Chloroform cannot be breathed with safety to the point of insensibility to pain, by delicate, weak or nervous persons. All such can breathe the gas to perfect insensibility, and often feel stronger for a week afterward, as the result. I speak from an experience of over two years, and on five thousand patients. Chloroform carries the patient toward the point of death. The gas carries the patient in the very opposite direction, viz.: into new and higher life. "The gas," says Sir Humphrey Davy, "must be the atmosphere of the seventh heavens." It certainly produces very happy sensations. A clergyman for whom we extracted eight teeth expressed the unanimous feeling of patients when he wrote opposite his name on our certificate roll: "When I entered the room and saw Dr. Colton's advertisement, 'Teeth extracted absolutely without pain,' I thought it a very bold statement. I know it to be entirely true." Another wrote: "Far greater and better than even Dr. Colton recommends it." A physician wrote: "Without pain, and a funny dream." Another—"A great blessing to children." The fact that we have given the gas to over five thousand patients without one single case of injurious effects, or even unpleasant symptoms, is ample proof of its safety. G. Q. COLTON.

Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

[Advertisement.]

BURNING OF THE MUSEUM—LETTER FROM MR. BARNUM.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—*Gentlemen:* Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and consequently congratulate you that your well-known SAFES have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity. The Safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire. After 24 hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order. Books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills, all are in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES. Truly Yours, P. T. BARNUM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known.

HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron, the best security against a burglar's drill ever manufactured.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! BLAKE'S ITCH CERATE will cure the Itch in thirty-six hours; also, cures Scald Head, Old Sores, and all Eruptions of the Skin; contains no mercury. Price 50 cents per box. For sale by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and all Druggists in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OLD EYES MADE NEW, Without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicines. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of Ten cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—A Brilliant Array of Novelties in the August number. Ready on Saturday of this week. Do not fail to see the splendid August number.

[Advertisement.]

JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway. Ladies' Fine French Walking Shoes, Boots and Gaiters, Bathing Shoes, &c., at Reduced Prices. JEFFERS, 573 Broadway.

Business Notices.

MARVIN'S SAFE TRIUMPHANT.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

Messrs. MARVIN & CO.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiries as to how your Safe stood yesterday's great fire, which consumed Barnum's Museum and the entire block of buildings, we would say that everything in it was preserved in perfect order, almost as good as new. The Safe gives good evidence of the great heat for several hours. When our store is rebuilt we shall want another, as, after such a test, we shall have none but your Patent. Yours truly, WILLETT'S & SKIDMORE, Nos. 155 and 157 Fulton-st.

A full assortment of FIRE and BURGLAR SAFES always on hand at our Warerooms. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own and other make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

COLGATE & CO.'S BROWN WINDSOR and GLYCERINE SOAPS for the toilet—For sale by all druggists and dealers in perfumery and fancy articles.

NEW SEWING-MACHINES. TO RENT and FOR SALE. V. W. WICKES, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch SEWING MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, SUPPORTERS, &c.—MARSH & CO.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Lady attendant.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the world. Perfect, natural, reliable, harmless, and instantaneous in effect. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

THE GREAT PLAGUE OF HUMANITY Is Scrofula, which in all its multiplied forms, whether as that of King's Evil, Enlargement of the Glands or Bones, Goitre, White Swellings, Chronic Rheumatism, Cancer, Diseases of the Skin or Spine, or of Pulmonary Consumption, emanates from one and the same source, a poisonous principle in the human system? Overcome this inherent depravity of the system, and a complete restoration to sound health is possible; for if the cause upon which the disease depends is removed, a cure must of necessity follow, no matter under what form the disease manifests itself. It is because Dr. D. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is possessed of this peculiar efficacy that it is so generally successful in removing so many malignant diseases. It destroys the virus or principle from which they originate, by entering into the circulation and being carried with the blood to the minutest fibers, driving every particle of disease from the system. The best evidence of this may be found in the testimony of those who have tried it, and whose certificates are given at length in JAYNE'S MEDICAL ALMANAC, to be had gratis of all agents. Sold by all Druggists.

HAVE THE PHYSICIANS GIVEN YOU UP?—Are you feeble, emaciated, without appetite, sinking day by day, despondent and despairing? cheer up! It is in cases like yours that the BIORHENE works its miracles. There is vitality, strength, health and safety in this great vegetable elixir. Try it, only $1 per bottle. Depôt, No. 28 Dey-st.

MOREHEAD'S NEURODYNE OR NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE.—This new remedial preparation is now before the public for approval or condemnation—as its merits or demerits may justify. For particulars see Tribune of to-morrow.

MARSH'S TRUSS OFFICE, formerly on the corner of Broadway and Ann-st. (Museum Buildings,) will reopen in a few days in their new and elegant store, No. 543 Broadway. Address, at present, No. 42 Ann-st., third floor.

BEAUTIFUL LIFE-LIKE PICTURES. Cartes Vignette $3 per dozen; Duplicates $2. All negatives registered. R. A. LEWIS, No. 160 Chatham-st., N. Y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. No. 508 Broadway.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D., Gives the "BEST" PATENT LIMBS TO SOLDIERS—FREE. 744 B'WAY, N. Y.; 1,609 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.; 19 GREEN-ST., Boston. COMMISSIONED BY SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES, U. S. A.

HOWE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, ELIAS HOWE, jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

DIED.

ADAMS—On Monday, July 17, Carrie F., only child of Wm. Menzies and Ellen H. Adams, aged 4 years, 4 months and 12 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, July 19, at 2 o'clock, from No. 160 West Seventeenth-st.

ARDEN—At his residence in the Highlands, Monday, the 17th inst., Richard D. Arden, in the 80th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., from his late residence, without further notice.

BROWN—On Sunday, 16th inst., Elizabeth, daughter of Geo. W. and Louise Jones Brown, aged 5 months and 19 days. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 11½ o'clock, from No. 217 West Twelfth-st.

BILLINGE—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, July 15, Benjamin L. Billinge of this city, aged 49 years. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Redemption, in Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CREED—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, 17th inst., Robert M. Creed. Funeral at the house of his brother-in-law, B. C. Leech, on Wednesday morning, 19th inst., at 9 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

CONKLIN—On Saturday, July 15, Hannah, wife of Isaac Conklin. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 256 West Eighteenth-st., on Tuesday, July 18, at 2 o'clock p. m.

DEVOE—In Richmond, Va., at the Cogswell Hospital, on the 9th June, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of Cold Harbor, May 31, Corporal Henry H. Devoe, Co. K, 6th N. Y. S. V. Artillery, aged 23 years, 1 month and 29 days, son of Wm. Devoe, Tappantown, Rockland County, N. Y.

JUMEL—On Sunday morning, July 16, at her late residence at Washington Heights, Madam Eliza B. Jumel, in the 92d year of her age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

JORDAN—On Sunday, July 16, Ambrose L. Jordan, in the 76th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth-st., on Tuesday, July 18, at 4½ p. m.

TUTHILL—At Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa, on Saturday, July 15, James M. Tuthill, late of the Seventh Ward of this city, in the 89th year of his age.

WHITEHEAD—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, 16th inst., Samuel Whitehead, in the 73d year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 463 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

WILLIAMS—On Monday, 17th inst., Winthrop Dwight, second son of Samuel C. Williams, aged 21 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Madison-square Church (Rev. Dr. Adams), on Wednesday morning, 19th inst., at 9 o'clock. Boston and Hartford papers please copy.

WORRALL—On Sunday, 16th inst., after a short illness, William W., son of Noah and Angeline Worrall, in the 10th year of his age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 67 McDougal-st., on Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WOODNUTT—At Glen Cove, L. I., July 16, Thomas, eldest son of Henry C. and Anna F. Woodnutt, aged 2 years, 3 months and 25 days. Philadelphia and Cincinnati papers please copy.

Special Notices.

American Institute Farmers' Club.—A meeting will be held to-day, TUESDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, corner Eighth-st. and Fourth-ave. Admission free. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

You Cannot have a Healthy Constitution while your BLOOD is impure. CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures disease which are caused by IMPURE BLOOD. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases. Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia. Ulceration of bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It leaves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all Druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

"Splendid" EAGLE GAS STOVES AND RANGES. EAGLE GAS LAUNDRY IRON HEATERS, EAGLE GAS TAILOR'S IRON HEATERS, EAGLE GAS SOLDERING IRON HEATERS, &c. &c. WARRANTED to do the work CHEAPER than Coal or Wood, creating no dirt, smoke or smell. SPLENDID IN SUMMER, radiating no heat, keeping the room COOL and COMFORTABLE. GUARANTEED to ROAST, BROIL and BAKE BEAUTIFULLY. Call and examine. Catalogues sent free. EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING CO., No. 474 Broadway.

Honey, Glycerine, Demulcent, and Palm SOAPS. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York, Manufacturers of upward of 100 Varieties. For sale by all respectable dealers.

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, &c.—Immediate and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S DIARRHEA REMEDY used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by Druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & Co., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway and corner Fourth-ave. and Seventeenth-st., N. Y.

Republication of the Charleston Mercury. This old-established daily journal will be re-published regularly after AUGUST 1, 1865. Terms........$10 per year. Advertisers are respectfully informed that the re-issue of the paper will afford a favorable opportunity for bringing their business to the notice of Southern merchants and planters. Address CATHCART, McMILLAN & MORTON, Charleston, S. C.

Empire First-class Sewing Machines. Stitch alike on both sides. No. 536 Broadway, N. Y.

Diamond Rings, From TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to ONE, TWO and THREE HUNDRED to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by O. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Seal Rings for Gentlemen, New Styles, SIX, EIGHT, TEN to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by O. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Fans—New Style, Just Received. TWO, THREE, FIVE to FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by O. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Silver Watches, of all Descriptions, From TWENTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by O. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Jaques's "Famous Raven's Wing Blacking."—Send your orders to any wholesale house, or to GEO. JAQUES & Co., No. 162 Broadway.

Smolander's Extract Bucku cures Diseases of the Stomach and Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Dropsy and Chronic Gonorrhœa. Price $1. For sale by D. BARNES & Co., New-York, and BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Boston.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 17.

U.S. 6s 1881 cou. 7,000.......107¾
U.S. 6's 5-20, cp. 35,000.....105⅛
US. 6s, 5-20 c, new 10,000.....105¼ 20,000.2d c.105
U.S. 5s, 10-40 rg. 3,000...... 97¾
U.S. 5s, 10-40, cp. 55,000..... 97¾ 75,000.2d c. 97⅞ 6,000...... 97¾
Oregon War, ½ yr 500.........102
Treasury 7 3-10s, 2d series. 5,000.......100
Mo. 6s H. & St. J. 2,000...... 84
Mo. 6s, Pac. R. is. 3,000...... 72¼ 5,000. 2d cl 72
Tennessee 6s. 5,000...... 71½
N.Y. Con. 6s '83 3,000...... 94
Mich. So. 2d mtg. 2,000...... 88¼
Chic. & N. W. 1st 6,000...... 85
Pitts. F. W. & Ch. 100........ 98 50..2d call. 98
Chic. & Alt. 1st 3,000...... 97
Alton & T. H. in. 5,000...... 71½
Central Nat. Bk. 10..........105
Quicksilver. 300........ 58½ 600........ 58 600. 2d call. 57
Brunswick Land 100........ 12½ 100........ 12¾ 100. 2d call. 13 400........ 13½
Cumberland prf. 100........ 43
Canton. 200........ 40¼
N. Y. Central. 100. 2d call. 95 300....s30. 94½
Erie. 100....s10. 82 100....s15. 82 600......c. 82¼ 100....s30. 81⅞ 50......... 82 200. 2d call. 82½ 300........ 82⅝
Hudson River. 400.........109
Alt. & T. H. pref. 50......... 60

SECOND BOARD.

U.S. 6s, 1881, cp 5,000......107⅞
U.S. 5-20s c, new. 100,000.....105
U.S. 6s, 5-20 cou. 50,000.....105⅜
7 3-10, 2d series. 17,000.....100
N.Y. State 6s, '75 5,000...... 97
Quicksilver. 800........ 56 100........ 56½ 100....b30. 56
Central Coal. 100........ 50
Atlantic Mail. 100.........158¾
N. Y. Central. 100........ 94¼

[illegible]

MONDAY, July 17—P. M.

Gold opened at 142¾ and sold up to 143, closing at 142⅞.

[illegible]

THE PETROLEUM BUBBLE.

The United States Service Petroleum and Mining Company—Important Testimony—Military Contracts—List of Original Subscribers.

[illegible]

Receipts of Produce.

[illegible]

GEORGIA.

LETTERS FROM "DIXIE."

A Trip up the Savannah River—Rice Plantations—Alligators—A Motley Load of Passengers—A Negro Bucked and Gagged, etc.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 1, 1865.

A week of waiting and daily inquiries were finally answered. The boat would leave on Monday, June 26, for Augusta, fare $7 50, sleep and eat yourself as best you could—no cabin, no berths. Four Yankees and a Rebel Captain just returning from prison, completed our mess. We pitched our tent on the upper or hurricane deck, got up our baggage, provisions, a barrel of ice, a gallon of whisky to keep the fever off, and we were on our way for the heart of Rebeldom. Alligators were numerous, and were moving in various directions. Very soon after leaving Savannah we came to large rice plantations, all looking fine. We were told by several citizens that not an acre of rice was planted this year. "The niggers" wouldn't work, and the plantations were all gone to waste. Below the city there was no rice growing. Above, for many miles, we passed large plantations, all looking fine. Rice is mostly grown below tide-water. It has to be invigorated at certain stages of its growth, and the tide rising from six to seven feet, it is very easy to flood land lying below high-water mark. A gate is opened at high water, and hundreds of acres flooded by filling deep, wide ditches full to overflowing, so that the rice-plants are kept sufficiently wet for days before the ditches are again filled. We had a motley lot of passengers—300 Rebel prisoners, nearly all wounded or sick, returning to their homes made desolate by war, half of them minus a leg or an arm; 200 negroes; a right smart lot of Yankees, who thought they smelt cotton, and families returning home, some as far as Atlanta, sent away by Sherman, constituted the load.

A heavy shower in the evening considerably dampened our ardor, but this over the weather was dry and hot the remainder of the trip. Four long days did we wearily wend our way, where house nor field were seen—all one vast miasmic swamp. For 200 miles the moss was hanging heavily and thickly from the trees. This denotes fever, miasma, and an unfitness for human respiration, unless the penalty is paid. At two or three places the banks of the river were visible. Here Rebel breastworks were thrown up to obstruct Sherman's march; one at "Sister's Ferry," where one of Sherman's columns crossed on pontoons. At New Savannah, 12 miles below Augusta, there are formidable breastworks on a high bluff, and a little lower down, at a narrow bend, the river was obstructed. These have been removed, so that boats get through with difficulty, and not unattended with danger. It is 135 miles from Savannah to Augusta by rail, and 251 by river. The current is rapid, and when I say our steamer did not represent a steamboat half so well as she did a dilapidated saw-mill in the backwoods, it is a wonder that we sawed our way up as quick as we did.

The third morning of our weary voyage the sun was high in the heavens, when I left my hard bed and came out of our tent. Immediately a colored man, whom I had not spoken to before, approached me as by instinct, and said, "The soldiers down there have a man 'bucked and gagged.'" "Who is he?" I asked. "He is a colored man. He was a soldier wid de invincible Sherman. He is mustered out, sir, and got his pay for de whole time, and is going home. Dem soldiers down dere hab robbed him of his money, and a watch what he bought—tuk it from his carpet-bag; and when de man see de soldier trying to sell his watch, den he told him dey had his money too. Den de soldier strike de man, and de man he strike back, and de corporal ob de guard come, and he order de man 'bucked and gagged,' sir, and dey say dey keep him dare till 12 o'clock, sir. Step to de stairs and you see de man." I went down the stairs, and there I saw a sight I never saw before. A colored man with the United States uniform on, not now a soldier, with a rope across the back of his neck, coming down each side of his face and fastened on each side to a large flat stick in his mouth, the ends passing down below his knees, where his hands were firmly tied, then to his feet, which were drawn up tight to his body. There he sat with his head drawn forward tied so he could not move, with a great stick in his mouth, a miserable, lank, dirty Irishman, with a musket, standing guard over him. I said, "Who ordered that man gagged?" "The corporal of the guard, sir." "What was it done for?" "The nagur has been staleing, sir." "Send for the corporal of the guard," I said. He came, when I demanded that the man be released. He was insolent—told me it was none of my business, and that he would be kept in that position until 12 o'clock, in the hot sun. I went to the captain of the boat and demanded that he use his authority to release the man; that the military authority did not allow punishment of that sort; that if this case came to the proper authorities it would cashier any officer ordering the same. Beside, I said, this man is not a soldier, and has done no wrong. The captain then went off in a tirade against the damned niggers, and that anybody who stood up for the niggers ought to be thrown overboard; and if I had my way I would pitch you overboard. Well, I said, go ahead. I had as soon be among the alligators as in your company on this boat. But as sure as there is a God above, you and all concerned in this atrocious act shall suffer the consequences. The negro was released from the gag in five minutes after. The captain of the guard was then up. I went to him and stated the case and laid before him the proof, and told him I would get him cashiered and the rest punished unless he had justice done, if I had to go to Washington and lay the matter before the Secretary of War. The captain of the guard then had an investigation. It was clearly proven that the soldiers had robbed the man of all his money, and when he went and picked up his carpet-bag to save what few things were in it, the clerk of the boat accused him of stealing. The case was clear. The captain of the guard reprimanded the sergeant and corporal, took their names, and promised them punishment when they arrived at Augusta. The captain was eager to see the negro punished and wanted the clerk of the boat called—said he would tell enough to fix the "nigger." The clerk came, but on being assured by me rather emphatically that I had proof of all the facts and intended to see justice done, he and the captain both slunk away and said no more.

The same morning before daylight the captain came to the head of the stairs and called out roughly to one of the men below, "Send up that gal in the yellow dress." The girl did not come. He then called out with an oath, "Send her up here, I tell you." At last she reluctantly came. He said, "Here drink this whisky. Now go in my state-room." She did as he bade her. These are the men the freedmen have to deal with. Will they ever have justice done them? The slave power is not dead, only wounded. When I called the colored man a "citizen," our Rebel captain, whom I had fed all the way to Augusta, said with a sneer: "A nigger a citizen!" If such men as these have any voice in the reorganization of the State the war will have been fought in vain. The feeling is bitter against the colored people, wherever I have been, as freemen; no objection to them as slaves. I earnestly pray that all who had led or taken active part in the Rebellion will be disfranchised long enough to let the loyal element get the mastery. I have talked with many of the one hundred thousand whom Jeff. Davis said were skulkers from the Confederate army. They have been educated by this war quite as much as the "Democrats" of the North, and are quite as honest.

Any one coming South for a pleasant trip had better wait a little, and I would never advise any one to take a trip up the Savannah River, unless I had a grudge against him. We lost a man overboard one night: the limbs of the trees brushed him off. He clung to them until a boat was launched and dropped back after him. He came on board all dripping, and it was a wonder that he was not gobbled up by an alligator.

LEWELLYN.

[illegible] W. L. Duff, $1,000; W. S. Hancock, $2,000; B. F. Mason, $1,000; W. C. Jones, $1,000; [illegible] George P. Shreve, $1,000; do., Wm. Redrice, $2,000; Army, C. H. Frederick, $1,000; do., [illegible] Stevenson, $5,000; do., Thomas Kilby Smith, do., Green B. Raum, $1,000; Military Headquarters Washington, Robert N. Scott, $1,000; War Department, [illegible] Kilbourn Knox; Kittanns, Pa., G. F. C. Newford, Alexandria, Va., R. P. Crawford, $2,000; do., Chas. [illegible], $1,000; Washington, R. A. Alger, $1,000; New-[illegible] Henry S. Fitch, $1,000; New-York, Jacob Leelan, New-York, Geo. D. Kellogg, $1,000; New-York, [illegible], $1,000; New-York, Mercer, $1,000; New-York, [illegible], $1,000; New-York, Hudson, $2,000; New-York, [illegible], $1,000; New-York, Shaw, $1,000; New-York, Nich-[illegible], $1,000; New-York, Burton, $5,000; New-York, [illegible], $1,000; New-York, Swanton, $1,000; New-York, [illegible], $1,000.

[The] Court then adjourned to meet again at 9 o'clock [illegible] day morning.

CITY NEWS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—The Board met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and adopted a large number of routine general orders. Mr. Lent offered a resolution that the Corporation Counsel be requested to report the number of judgments obtained against the City from January, 1864, to the present time, the names of the plaintiffs, and whether any of said judgments went by default. Adopted. The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

OBITUARY.—Madame Eliza B. Jumel, who was married to Aaron Burr in 1832, and soon after separated from him, resuming the name of her first husband, M. Jumel, a native of France, died at her residence on Washington Heights, day before yesterday at an advanced age.

Ambrose L. Jordan, for many years a distinguished member of the bar in this city, died on Sunday in the [illegible] year of his age. His funeral will take place from the Church of the Transfiguration, at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.—The "New-York Museum Association" design to erect a magnificent museum at once on Broadway near Union or Madison squares. The Company have a capital, we state, of $300,000, and the manager, Mr. John Banvard, seems confident that the enterprise will be very successful and yield a large return upon the investment.

BULL'S HEAD, *Monday*, July 17.—We find in market this morning 3,324 bullocks, and we estimate the number received during the week (the returns of which will be made up to-morrow morning), at considerably over 5,000 head, which is a large supply for this season of the year; but as the weather this morning is cool and favorable for trade, although raining, we are not surprised to find prices pretty well maintained. Indeed, some of the salesmen think the market a little higher than it was last Monday, and a good many [buy]ers declare they have paid higher rates to-day. [It is] probable they have for choice, but in our opinion, [if the]y have, they have got better cattle, as the stock [on th]e average is of better quality, and prices, according [to qu]ality, almost exactly as they were last week; that is [illegible]7c. ℔ lb for the best, and for a much larger number than were sold for that last Monday. Good medium [qual]ity steers sell at 15@16c., and this includes some droves of Illinois steers, corn-fed last Winter and grazed this Summer. Ordinary to inferior stock [sold] at 11@14c., but very few below 12½@14c., and a [v]ery choice bullocks brought 17½c. As a general [thing] the afternoon trade has not been as good as it [was] in the morning, and which the brokers held for the [same] prices per pound; they were more free to accept [the bu]yer's estimates of weight. We judge that over one-fourth of the cattle here to-[day] came through in first hands, and we [are p]retty sure that some of the speculators who bought Illinois drovers at Albany and Buffalo will not [get] rich upon the profits. Cattle there were nearly a [cent a] pound higher than the previous week—8½@8½c. [was p]aid, and all that were for sale changed hands. [Abou]t 1,500 head went East, and the Albany yards [were] entirely cleared. Government calls for only 60 [head] this week; but there is a sharp demand from out-[of-to]wn butchers. Sheep are plenty, with no great [chan]ge in prices, though trade is less active. The rates [are] [illegible]@6½c. ℔ lb for sheep and 10@12½c. ℔ lb for lambs. [Abo]ut 500 Ohio sheep, average 108 lb, sold at 6½c. Poles [h]igher. Swine, which have tended up all the week, [are n]ot as active to-day, but corn hogs have sold at [illegible] ℔ lb, and distillers, the best culled out at Albany, [a]t 11½c. Eight car loads on the market—five exced.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS—A BOY AND GIRL SHOT.—On Sunday night Patrick Sullivan, who was visiting some friends at the corner of Seventh-ave. and Fifty-fourth-st., thought he would try the contents of a revolver by firing it through one of the windows. He did so, Jeffey Gilford and his sister, who were passing the corner of Fifty-third-st. and Broadway, received the contents. The pistol was loaded with slugs, one of which knocked out three of the boy's teeth, and then lodged in his mouth, while his sister was seriously wounded in the neck by another of the missiles. The author of this mischief was arrested, and committed by Justice Connolly. The victims reside in Broadway, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.

ANOTHER SOLDIER ROBBED BY COURTESANS.—On Sunday night, James Brown, a returned soldier, accompanied Ann Murray to the low den No. 3 Mulberry-st., and while there was forcibly robbed by her and Ellen Richardson, keeper of the place, of $140 in Treasury notes. Yesterday they were arrested by Capt. Jordan and Sergt. Quinn of the Sixth Precinct, and in the possession of the woman Richardson was found a portion of the stolen money. They were committed for trial without bail by Justice Dowling. The house where the robbery occurred is one of the most notorious dens in the city, no fewer than eight soldiers and citizens having been robbed in it within a short time.

A SAILOR CRUELLY BEATEN BY A DESPERADO.—On Monday morning Lewis Doser, a sailor residing at No. 309 Ninth-st., and William Wittlesey, alias "Brooklyn Bill," a well-known desperado, quarreled in the saloon No. 15 Bowery, and the latter beat him on the head with a lager-beer glass, inflicting serious wounds. The desperado then made his escape. Doser was taken to the Tenth Precinct Police Station, where his wounds were dressed by the District Police Surgeon.

ROBBED WHILE SLEEPING.—John Lochrane, residing at No. 103 Seventh-ave., fell asleep on Sunday night in the basement of the lodging-house No. 148 Leonard-st., while intoxicated, and was robbed of $[illegible] by Frederick Grossmaker, proprietor of the place, and Edward Hampson. They were arrested by Capt. Jordan of the Sixth Precinct, and committed by Justice Dowling in default of $2,000 bail each.

ROBBED IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—On Sunday night, Mr. Benjamin Ricker, a resident of Bangor, Me., but who is at present stopping at No. 143 Forsyth-st., accompanied a disreputable female, named Fanny White, to the house No. 145 Greenwich-st., and was there robbed by her of $200. She was arrested by Officer Walkinshaw of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and committed for trial by Justice Dowling.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. John Adams, who does business at No 34 Liberty-st., while returning from the Central Park on Saturday evening last, was attacked by three ruffians and robbed of his purse, which, fortunately, contained only a small amount. Mr. A. was alone at the time, and no policeman being near, the robbers were enabled to make their escape undisturbed.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED.—William Lepper, aged 13 years, was yesterday run over at the corner of Ninth-ave. and Fifty-first-st., by a butcher's cart, and so seriously injured that he died just before reaching St. Luke's Hospital. A coroner was notified.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES' SUMMER GAITERS $1 A PAIR.—CANTRELL is disposing of his stock of light-colored GAITERS at very low prices, and as they are just the articles to wear in the country during the Summer, we advise an early call to his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth-sts.

[Advertisement.]

PINE APPLE CIDER.—Dr. TALBOT'S CONCENTRATED MEDICAL PINE-APPLE CIDER will cure you if you are sick, and if you are well will prevent sickness. See long advertisement in WEEKLY TRIBUNE from April 29 to May 27, 1865, inclusive. Send for Circular. One ounce sample bottle sent free by mail, on receipt of 30c. to pay postage. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

TURKISH BATHS, No. 13 LAIGHT-ST.—Hours for Gentlemen, 6 to 8 a. m. and 3 to 9 p. m. Ladies, 9 a. m. to [illegible] p. m. "Greatest of Luxuries." Try one.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 17.—Before Justice GARVIN.

DECISIONS.

Maria Traut agt. Philip Unstatter.—Motion to reduce bail granted.

Marriner agt. Marriner.—Decree granted.

Charles Schwitzer agt. The Forty-second-st. and Grand-st. Railroad Company.—Motion granted by default with $7 costs to defendant.

George Klotz agt. Dennis Burk.—Motion to substitute defendant granted.—Plaintiff's motion to amend summons and complaint denied without prejudice.

Mason Thompson agt. Margaret Carson.—Order granted.

Stanis Regare agt. Louis Zeipfel.—Motion granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—JULY 17.—Before Judge CARDOZO.

DECISION.

Geo. O. Stone agt. P. Seymour Konway—Order settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 17.—Before Judge BARNARD.

DECISIONS.

Francis Sexton agt. James McElvany, &c.—Judgment ordered. John R. Ludlow agt. Louis H. Pfaff et al.—Judgment ordered. Uriah Hendricks, &c., agt. J. Howlett et al.—Motion granted. Same agt. George [illegible] et al.—Motion granted. Wm. Auther agt. Edward Morris et al.—Reference ordered to hear, &c.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JULY 17.—Before Surrogate TUCKER.

CURIOUS MISTAKE IN A WILL.

In re the will of James Ross. Ross, who was a soldier in the Army of the Potomac, and died last Winter in Hampden Hospital, Fortress Monroe, shortly before his death made a will. The paper was drawn up by a Capt. Rose, who, however, seems to have copied the attestation clause from the will of Robert Graham, since it reads, "I, Robert Graham," &c. The will was signed by Ross at the end of the attestation clause, and as appears from the testimony properly executed before the Surgeon and his assistant. The name of "Robert Graham" was also signed by the Captain to the will. Capt. Rose having joined his regiment, and the proponents being unable, through ignorance of his whereabouts, to produce his evidence in explanation of the circumstances, the Surrogate refused probate of the will. The estate is believed to amount to about $5,000. A. A. Redfield for proponent; A. & M. S. Thompson and Robert Murray for contestants.

Weekly Report of Deaths

In the City of New-York, from the 10th day of July to the 17th day of July, 1865.

Men, 166; women, 100; boys, 262; girls, 192—total, 720; adults, 266; children, 454; males, 363; females, [illegible]; colored persons, 12.

DEATHS FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	8	Fever, remittent	[illegible]
Bleeding	3	Fever, scarlet	[illegible]
Bleeding from bowels	1	Fever, typhoid	[illegible]
Bleeding from womb	2	Fever, typhus	[illegible]
Bronchitis	1	Hooping cough	[illegible]
Catarrh	1	Inflammation of bowels	[illegible]
Cholera	2	Inflammation of brain	[illegible]
Cholera, infantum	149	Inflammation of lungs	[illegible]
Cholera morbus	7	Inflammation of stomach	[illegible]
Convulsions, infantile	45	Inflammation of womb	[illegible]
Croup	5	Jaundice	[illegible]
Diarrhea	32	Measles	[illegible]
Diphtherite	5	Pleurisy	[illegible]
Dysentery	20	Small-pox	[illegible]
Epilepsy	2	Sprue	[illegible]
Erysipelas	1	Sun Stroke	[illegible]
Fever, bilious	5		
Fever, nervous	1	Total	[illegible]

DEATHS FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Week ending July 18, 1864 [illegible]
Week ending July 17, 1865 [illegible]

Increase this week [illegible]

The number of interments in Potter's Field, compared with the corresponding week of 1864:

Week ending July 18, 1864 [illegible]
Week ending July 17, 1865 [illegible]

Decrease this week [illegible]

(Signed) F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 17, 1865.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending July 15, 1865:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received [illegible]
Notices for abatement served [illegible]
Nuisances abated, under notice [illegible]
Sinks and water closets cleaned [illegible]
Loads of night soil removed from the city limits [illegible]
Dead horses removed from the city limits [illegible]
Dead cows removed from the city limits [illegible]
Dead hogs removed from the city limits [illegible]
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits [illegible]
No. of barrels of offal removed from the city limits [illegible]
No. of lb of diseased beef removed from the city limits [illegible]

The Detroit Convention.

The following is the Reciprocity Resolution adopted by the Commercial Convention at Detroit just previous to adjourning *sine die*:

Resolved, That this Convention do respectfully request the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, having in view the execution of the treaty between the two countries for reciprocal commercial intercourse between the United States and the several Provinces of British North America, including British Columbia, Selkirk's Settlement and Vancouver's Island, upon principles which shall be just and equitable to all parties, and with reference to the United States, which shall also include the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and other rivers of British North America, with such improvements of the rivers and enlargement of the canals as shall render them adequate for the requirements of the West in communication with the ocean.

EUROPE.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

Mr. Seward's Dispatch on English Recognition of the End of the Rebellion.

The Fourth of July in London.

Censure and Resignation of the Lord Chancellor.

The Bremen steamship Hansa, Capt. Von Santen, from Bremen on the 2d and Southampton on the 5th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour on Monday morning.

The news by the Hansa is three days later than our latest advices.

The canvass for the impending elections was progressing with great spirit, and the papers teem with the details thereof in the various boroughs.

A resolution of censure against the Lord Chancellor was introduced in the House of Commons on the 3d inst., and on a division the vote stood yeas 163, nays 177. On the next day, Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, announced that the resignation of the Lord Chancellor had been tendered, and intimated that it would be accepted on the prorogation of Parliament.

Her Majesty has, by an order of Council, authorized the transmission of goods and passengers from one part of the island of St. Lucia to another in other than British ships.

Mr. Seward on English Recognition of the Termination of the Rebellion.

Earl Russell laid before Parliament on the 4th inst. the following dispatch from Mr. Seward to Sir F. Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, in reply to the official notification that the Government of Great Britain had recognized the Rebellion in the United States as at an end:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 19, 1865.

SIR: Due consideration has been given to a dispatch which Earl Russell addressed to you on the 2d of June instant, and of which, on the 14th instant, you were so kind as to leave a copy in this Department. The President is gratified by the information which that paper contains, to the effect that Her Majesty's Government have determined to consider the war which has lately prevailed between the United States and the insurgents of this country to have ceased de facto, and that Her Majesty's Government now recognize the reëstablishment of peace within the whole territory of which the United States were in undisturbed possession at the beginning of the civil war.

The President is also gratified to learn from Earl Russell's dispatch that Her Majesty's Government will forthwith send to Her Majesty's authorities in all ports, harbors and waters belonging to Her Majesty, whether within the United Kingdom or beyond the seas, orders henceforth to refuse admission into any such ports, harbors and waters of any vessel-of-war carrying the insurgent flag, and to require any insurgent vessels-of-war, which after the time that the orders may be received by Her Majesty's authorities may have already entered such ports, and which, having complied with the previous proclamations of the British Government, may be actually within such ports, harbors and waters, forthwith to depart from the same.

It is with regret, however, that I have to inform you that Earl Russell's dispatch is accompanied by some reservations and explanations which are deemed unacceptable by the Government of the United States. It is hardly necessary to say that the United States do not admit what they have heretofore constantly controverted, that the original concession of belligerent privileges to the Rebels by Great Britain was either necessary or just, or sanctioned by the law of nations.

The correspondence which took place between this Government and that of Her Majesty at an early stage of the insurrection shows that the United States deemed the formation of a mutual engagement by Great Britain with France, that those two powers would act in concert in regard to the said insurrection, to be an unfriendly proceeding, and that the United States therefore declined to receive from either of those powers any communication which avowed the existence of such an arrangement. I have, therefore, now to regret that Earl Russell has thought it necessary to inform this Government that Her Majesty's Government have found it expedient to consult with the Government of France upon the question whether Her Majesty's Government will now recognize the restoration of peace in the United States.

It is a further source of regret that Her Majesty's Government avow that they will still continue to consider that any United States cruiser which shall hereafter be lying in a British port, harbor or waters, shall be detained 24 hours, so as to afford an opportunity for an insurgent vessel, then actually being within the said port, harbor or waters, to gain the advantage of the same time for her departure from the same port, harbor or waters.

It is further source of regret that Her Majesty's Government have deemed it proper to make the additional reservation in favor of insurgent vessels of war, that for the period of a whole month which shall elapse after the new orders now to be issued by Her Majesty's Government shall have been received by the said authorities, any insurgent vessel which may be found in or which may enter any port, harbor, or waters of Her Majesty's dominions, and which may desire to divest itself of its warlike character, and to assume the flag of any nation recognized by Her Majesty's Government, with which Her Majesty is at peace, will be allowed to do so; and further, that such vessels, after disarming themselves, will be permitted to remain in such port, harbor, or waters without an insurgent flag, although the twenty-four hours rule will not be applicable to the cases of such vessels. Far from being able to admit the legality or justice of the instructions thus made, it is my duty to inform your Excellency that in the first place the United States cannot assent to an abridgment of reciprocal hospitalities between the public vessels of the United States and those of Great Britain. So long as Her Majesty's Government shall insist upon enforcing the twenty four hours rule before mentioned, of which the United States have so long and, as they think, so justly complained, the United States must apply the same rule to public vessels of Great Britain.

Again, it is my duty further to state that the United States cannot admit, and on the contrary they controvert and protest against the decision of the British Government, which would allow vessels-of-war of insurgents or pirates to enter or leave British ports, whether for disarmament or otherwise, or for assuming a foreign flag or otherwise. As to all insurgent or piratical vessels found in ports, harbors or waters of British dominions, whether they entered into such ports, harbors or waters before or after any new orders of Her Majesty's Government may be received by any authority of Her Majesty's Government established there, this Government maintains and insists that such vessels are forfeited to and ought to be delivered to the United States upon reasonable application in such cases made, and that if captured at sea, under whatsoever flag, by a naval force of the United States, such capture will be lawful.

Notwithstanding, however, the exceptions and reservations which have been made by Her Majesty's Government, and which have been herein considered, the United States accept with pleasure the declaration by which Her Majesty's Government have withdrawn their former concession of a belligerent character to the insurgents, and this Government further freely admits that the normal relations between the two countries being practically restored to the condition in which they stood before the civil war, the right to search British vessels has come to an end by an arrangement satisfactory in every material respect between the two nations.

It will be a source of satisfaction to this Government to know that Her Majesty's Government have considered the views herein presented in a spirit favorable to the establishment of a lasting and intimate friendship between the two nations. I have, &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Fourth of July in London.

From The London Times, July 5.

The Birthday of American Independence was duly celebrated yesterday, and never, since the 4th of July, 1776, has that famous anniversary been ushered in by events so gratifying to national pride. During the last four years the most sanguine of American patriots must have welcomed its recurrence with mingled feelings. However robust his faith in the destiny of his country, he could not shut his eyes to the evidences of actual disruption and possible dissolution. The foundations laid by Washington, Franklin and Jefferson had been evidently displaced, and no one could predict with confidence that they could ever be restored to their original position. No wise man would even now commit himself to such a prediction; but experience has abundantly proved the extraordinary strength of the fabric. So far, those who believed in the native vitality of the great Federal Republic have a right to exult, but we venture to think that one or two speakers at Willis's Rooms last night somewhat misstated the nature of their victory. It is not democracy that has vanquished aristocracy, but Federalism that has triumphed over State Sovereignty, and established the subordination of all other constitutional rights to those of the central power. The result must be the reconstruction of the American Union, and it is difficult to believe that any future secession can be more formidable than that organized by Jefferson Davis. The Federal tie will probably be strengthened, and the American people may gradually become one and indivisible, but it remains to be shown whether that unity can be reconciled in practice with the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence.

The subjection of the South, however, is as much a fait accompli as the Declaration of Independence itself, and a new chapter has thereby been opened in the history of the United States. Henceforward other battles, sieges and capitulations will take the place of Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown. Cornwallis and Burgoyne will be dwarfed by Jackson and Lee, and it will not surprise us if Lincoln occupies a pedestal of equal height with that of Washington. If, indeed, the importance of occurrences be determined by their scale, the War of Independence hardly admits of comparison with that which has just terminated. The forces collected on either side, the distances traversed, the lists of killed and wounded, and the ruin wrought in the former are as nothing by the side of the records of the late civil war. The tales of outrage and havoc inflicted by the British troops which have horrified three generations of Americans are already being superseded by more recent and vivid memories, and the heroic age of America will soon be transferred from the 18th to the 19th century. For years to come novelists will lay their plots in this revolutionary period, and orators will draw their most exciting materials from the same source. Nor can it be denied that the issues at stake were in proportion to the magnitude and desperation of the contest. Whether or not there should be a balance of power on the North American continent, and whether Slavery should be accepted by modern civilization, were questions inevitably involved in it, though thrust out of sight by more obstrusive motives. Upon these questions, and upon the further question whether the sudden abolition of Slavery was to be desired for the sake of the negroes themselves, opinions may still differ, but that the settlement of them will be the effect, if it was not the object of the war, admits of no reasonable doubt. If the French Revolution, with all its manifold influences on society, was the indirect consequence of American independence, no one can say what changes may hereafter be traced back to the crisis now in course of development.

France.

Omar Pasha had arrived in Paris, and had an interview with M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

The drawing of the bonds for the prizes in the Mexican Lottery loan took place on the 3d, and seven shares were drawn.

The session of the Corps Legislatif closed on the 4th. The Vice-President, M. Schneider, in his farewell address to the House, said they would probably reassemble early in January next. He pointed out the importance of the matters discussed during the present session, and the liberty of the debates, into which, he added, "political controversies have largely entered. Far be it from me to complain of this, since these controversies respond to those which occupy the public mind and enlighten the nation. They cannot but strengthen a Government such as that of the Emperor."

The Patrie says: We are enabled to state that France and England, acting with a view to the preservation of peace and general conciliation, have come to an agreement upon the principal questions which may result from the present state of American affairs.

The Bourse remained firm on on the 4th. Rentes closed at 67f. 7c., or about the same as the present day.

Spain.

It is asserted that Gen. Prim will be appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Spanish army, and Señor Olozaga will be nominated Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of King Victor Emanuel.

Austria.

A Vienna paper of the 3d inst. says: The nomination of Count Belcredi as Minister of State will appear in to-morrow's official Gazette. The Archduke Charles Louis will make a communication to-morrow to the Upper House of the Reichsrath relative to the Ministeral crisis.

Denmark.

It was stated that a postal treaty had been concluded between Denmark and Prussia, by which letters passing from any place in one country to the other will pay a uniform rate of three groschen.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, July 4.—This has been a quiet day in all departments of business. Very little activity has been noticeable in any of the Stock Exchange markets, and prices have generally closed without material alteration. Consols have remained firm at the quotations of last evening, and the only features in shares and foreign stocks were the fluctuation in Great Western and the buoyancy of the Rebel loan. Consols for money for the 7th were 90⅛@90¼, and for the August settlement 90⅜@9¼.

American securities, which were very flat in the morning, upon the receipt of advices from New-York, reporting a rise in the quotation of gold, afterward recovered to most instances. United States Government 5-20 bonds declined ⅛, to 71½@72; Illinois shares were at one time 84½, but left off at 85@85½, or ½ higher than on the previous afternoon; Erie shares, after being 52½, closed at 52½@53, showing a rise of ⅜ per cent. Atlantic and Great Western certificates of debenture remained at 86½@87½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 4.—There has been a quiet market for cotton to-day, and prices are the turn in buyers' favor. In some instances an irregular decline of 1/4 per lb has been submitted to for Egyptian and Brazil. The sales to-day were 4,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export.

LIVERPOOL, July 5, 1865.

COTTON.—Sales on Monday and Tuesday, 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened firmer, but closed flat and easier. The market opens firm to-day, with a good demand, and sales will probably reach 8,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester markets are dull for both goods and yarns.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, steady. Wheat, quiet and steady. Corn, firmer; sales at 29/@28/6 for mixed.

PROVISIONS—Beef, quiet. Pork, inactive. Bacon, very dull. Lard, steady but transactions light. Tallow firm.

PRODUCE—Ashes dull; sales small. Sugar, quiet and steady. Rice, quiet and steady. Rosin, steady. Spirits Turpentine, inactive at 53/. Petroleum, quiet and steady.

LONDON, July 5.—Consols closed last evening at 90⅛@90¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Shares, 85½; Erie shares, 52½@53; U. S. Five-Twenties, 72@72⅛.

Very Latest by the City of Washington.

[By Telegraph from London to Queenstown.]

LONDON, July 6, 1865.

Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister at Paris, gave a fete on the 4th of July, which was largely attended.

The British Parliament was prorogued to-day, and dissolution immediately followed.

The Queen's speech was delivered by commission. It rejoices at the termination of the civil war in America, and trusts that the evil caused by the long conflict may be repaired and prosperity restored in the States which have suffered from the contest. She regrets that the confederation scheme in British America was not carried out, believing that it would give the Provinces additional strength, and lend to many improvements. She expresses gratification at the assurances of devoted loyalty from the Provinces.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—Evening.

The steamship Lafayette, from New-York, arrived early this morning at Brest, having picked up from three boats 45 passengers from the American ship William Nelson, from Antwerp for New-York, with 480 passengers. The fate of the remainder was not known.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales. The market is very dull and quotations are barely maintained.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS are inactive. Lard firm.

LONDON, July 6.

Consols, 90⅛@90⅜ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central shares, 85½; Erie shares, 52½@53½; Five-Twenties, 71½@72.

COUNTERFEIT NATIONAL CURRENCY.—The Newark Advertiser gives the following:

"The counterfeiter Jerry Cowsden, who was arrested at Guttenburg, Hudson township, on last Wednesday, was brought to this city this morning under charge of New-York detective officer W. G. Elder and a United States detective, and a preliminary examination was held before United States Commissioner John Whitehead, in the office of A. Q. Keasbey, esq., United States District-Attorney, who has charge of the case on the part of the Government. Elder testified fully as to the circumstances of the arrest. Cowsden was found at about 12½ o'clock in the day time in an upper story of the house, actually engaged in the work, surrounded with all the apparatus pertaining to his nefarious profession. The stock on hand was brought to Newark. It consisted of some three hundred dollars of counterfeit fifty cent notes, and one thousand dollars or more in different stages of preparation. The plates were also shown to the Commissioner, as well as engraver's tools, &c. The counterfeits are the best with which the Treasury Department are acquainted. They may, however, be detected by a slight irregularity in the words 'Engraved and Printed at the Treasury Department,' at the foot of the note. There is also an appreciable difference in one of Washington's eyebrows, when compared with the picture on the genuine. As in the case of all counterfeits, the straight line engraving is inferior. The back of the note seems almost perfect, and it would indeed require an experienced eye to discover any signs of spuriousness in this admirable deception. It is said that some four or five thousand dollars in this money have been printed. When caught, Cowsden acknowledged that his game was up, and said that that was an unlucky day for him."

A FILIAL YOUTH.—On the 4th of August last, in the absence of his mother, Mrs. Matilda King (colored), from her apartments at No. 42 Wooster-st., her son William, aged 20 years, stole from her clothing and jewelry to the amount of $134, and after pawning them left the city. On Sunday he returned and was arrested on the complaint of his mother by Officer Schols of the Eighth Precinct. Justice Dodge committed him.

REFUGEES AND YANKEES.

Southerners and New-Englanders—Their Ancestors—The Degeneracy of the Former—Its Cause—The Culture of Fruit—Vermin—The Children—The Negro—New-Englanders Being Exterminated—A Few Facts.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DONGOLA, UNION CO., Ill., June 20, 1865.

The large number of Southern people who have come from the South enables one who knew them there, fully to describe them here. One, also having a knowledge of the New-England people, can compare the two. The readers may be surprised to learn that the same destiny awaits both. The study of the human race is deeply interesting. It is a high duty.

A part of the Southern people have descended from English criminals who, on their arrival, were sold to the planters for a term long enough to pay for their passage. Many of the defects of their moral character have been transmitted to their children. No high object governs them. They are contented to raise corn and hogs, to hunt and to fish. They traded in property stolen by the slaves. Rarely do they become owners of land, even where land is cheap. They do not seek to educate their children; they know nothing of the resources of the country or its extent; a hundred is the same as a thousand miles. In a city, they see nothing to admire; in an educated man nothing to imitate; in civilization nothing that they value. They are without ambition, without curiosity, without capacity. Their number is fully one-half of the whole white population.

Another class descended from Hessian prisoners who early removed from Pennsylvania and Maryland, to North Carolina; afterward they were joined by emigrants from their native land. They have lived remote from cities and progressive society; they speak the English language not as it was spoken at the time of the Revolution, but as it was spoken long before, for they from whom they learned it were country people, who had progressed little. They are industrious and religious, but they make no improvements; their minds are dull; they are contented with little pieces of land on which they earn a poor living; what they lay up they never spend.

Another class descended from the English aristocracy, such as the younger sons of the nobility, many having emigrated during the times of Cromwell. They retained something of the character of their ancestors. In their houses one often saw books and furniture which came from England.

A larger class descended from the English yeomanry, also from Irish Protestants and from the Scotch. They have formed the most valuable part of the population, and to them the South must have been indebted for what learning and skill in the arts she has possessed. Among these have been the great majority of the Union men.

The descendants of the French and Spaniards, in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, have made very little impression on the character of the whole people. Instead of guiding they have been led; most of them have been absorbed.

Slavery prevented progress in all classes. The criminal class was elevated, the higher class was degraded; in morals, in arts, and in education the tendency was toward a common level, which was not midway but below it.

The main cause of the degeneracy of the middle class, who did not own slaves, and who always and naturally were opposed to the system, but who resisted less because some day they hoped to become slaveholders themselves, was the deficiency of schools. The large plantations so separated the people that schools were impossible. In all countries where the farms are large the people will be ignorant. Large landed estates are prejudicial if not opposed to Republican Governments. A free country can tolerate a monopoly of manufactures, of moneyed and other institutions—it cannot survive a monopoly of the soil. Roman grandeur and greatness had for their foundation small farms, which were tilled by her wisest and best men, and often in company with their slaves. When the farms became large, Rome fell. In one sense it makes no difference whether Slavery be connected with large farms or not—the result in either case will be the same.

The diet of the Southern people has contributed much to their degeneracy. In warm climates there is a tendency to scorbutic diseases. Their food of corn bread and pork has degenerated their blood and weakened their constitutions. It might be said that their brains are half pork. Acids and fruits are what they need and crave. They greatly need and seldom have vinegar. Everywhere fruits abundantly can be grown, and more successfully than at the North. Grapes and peaches should blush and shine on every hill. Children eagerly devoured the coarsest fruit. The persimmon is so bitter and coarse that hogs hardly eat it, if they will at all, and yet it is a favorite among the people. So are haws and paw paws, which the common taste rejects with disgust.

A distressed and poor people never raise fruit. The story in the Arabian Nights of the man who went several days' journey to get an apple for his wife, and at last obtained it in the garden of the Calif, illustrates the scarcity of fruit in a region well adapted to fruit. The Ben Davis apple is unequaled for all latitudes up to Indianapolis, and it originated among the yeomanry of North Carolina. It was introduced into Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, not by grafting, but by suckers. The Catawba, our best grape, which does not rot, came from Arkansas, the celebrated Indian peach from Alabama. One Fall I traveled hundreds of miles through Tennessee and scarcely saw an orchard. I know I did not see an apple. I do not deny but they have apples. The way they have apples good to eat is to pick them and lay them away, when they taste of old clothes. There is no chance for them to hang on the tree and ripen, unless in the garden of some modern Calif, watched, if not by Eunuchs, by dogs. Nowhere will you see budded peaches; they have heard that the peach can be grafted, but do not believe in any kind superior to what they have. Our soldiers talk of finding good peaches. I have heard tell how good a crust of bread tasted. Children will eat the little, hard, green peaches with the relish ours eat ripe ones, and it is common for young men when digging Irish potatoes, as they stop to rest, to pare and eat them as one does apples. The children of all classes prefer milk when soured, and it is common to see little ones eat it so thick that they crowd it into their mouths with their fingers. They will eat raw sweet potatoes, and think nothing better. The next step is to eat grass—the final one to eat clay. This gives them a pale, ghastly look, and bloats their stomachs and bellies. Dust to dust.

Another cause of their degeneracy has arisen from the destruction of a portion of their nervous sensibility. Children of all ages are covered with blotches and sores made by vermin with which their bedding abounds, and the insects of the woods and fields. Wood ticks come early in the Spring, and last till June. They are about the size of a grain of wheat, flat and with silver spots on their backs. They are not always felt, but when they are they are pulled out, for if they be not they burrow in the flesh and make grievous sores. A fruit grower was laid up two months this Spring with horrid ulcers on his breast caused by wood ticks. Wherever they bite they make a sore that lasts a long time. The result is like shaving off the flesh with a sharp razor. I have seen children's legs one mass of sores. These ticks come from trees and rotten wood.

After these come seed ticks. They are so small as to be seen only by the steady gaze of good eyes. They are of the same shape as the wood tick. It is said that they breed from the blood of a much larger tick, which is found on cattle. They are in clusters, on spears of grass along old cow paths, and as one walks, if the garment touch them, they cling to it. Sometimes there will be fifty or a hundred, at other times thousands on thousands. They crawl all over the body, and seek the hair of the head. First there is a smarting sting; when the place is scratched a pain follows almost equal to a blister by fire. This seed tick will get into the flesh also, and makes sores which last long. The sores of both kinds will heal and break out again. I have seen the blood from my own children's legs run from these old sores down to their heels. The seed tick will drop off if one gets sweaty. Spirits of hartshorn allays the bite; tobacco smoke will expel the ticks from the clothes.

Another insect is called the jigger. They are more common south of Tennessee. There are a few here. They are still smaller than the seed tick, and red. They get under the nails of the toes, and between the toes; and when they get into the flesh it is almost impossible to get them out. They cause intense itching; corrupted matter runs out, and when they are under the toe nail the case is painful and protracted. The jigger comes out of sand and moist places. In very hot countries they are almost intolerable.

There is no rest by night or by day for a great majority of the children. Of course all those pests can be avoided by cleanliness and care. In the daytime I have seen young infants asleep on a bed in a dark place—it always is dark except near the door—with the bedbugs crawling over them. I have seen nursing children, wasted with the chills of long standing, lying on a quilt on the floor, sleeping almost soundly, while musketoes and flies sucked their blood or fed on old sores made by ticks and other vermin. Once in a while the mother would brush their faces with a cloth.

Among the thousands of refugees in this country there are few women, young or old, who do not chew snuff. The other day I went to the door of a house where the man lay on the bed, sick with the chills. The mother and infant were on the floor, a blanket under them. My steps awakened her; she turned toward me, and I saw she had a stick in her mouth. With a dose of snuff in her mouth she had fallen asleep. It is said that the effects of snuff are similar to those of whisky. The child looked as though it could not live long. Blotches covered its neck and arms, and it was wasted away. Two other children were in a bed; one had a large swelling on his breast, the other had the chills. The faces of both were well bitten.

The progress a people make in civilization is measured by their cleanliness. Rome, Athens, Constantinople, and Cairo in Egypt, abound with vermin. Let me also add, Cairo in Illinois. Their descent is marked by poverty, distress and nightly torment, till at last the savage state is reached, and in their desperation they eat the vermin which infests them.

Early must the children of these parents lose a portion of their finest sensibilities, or die. The mother's milk being drugged with tobacco, is the first step; the constant attack of insects completes the work. An infant whose legs are covered with scabs or sores down to the tips of his toes is the basis of the future man. This will explain why so little feeling is shown to dumb creatures, so shocking to Northern women. In part it explains why as many as 50 men, women and children spent the whole of a day a year ago last Winter, a few miles from my house, while hogs, in the yard, and not two steps from the house, were eating the body of a murdered Union man. The love for Slavery will explain the rest.

There is no doubt but the slaveholder had little regard for human feelings. Without remorse he would sell a nursing infant. If it were his own child he might have blushed. Between the brutality of one class and the insensibility of the other, it is easy to see why our prisoners were so cruelly treated. There is not much reason to suppose that they would deal with prisoners of another people much better.

One need not be surprised that so very few have been distinguished for learning or for invention. With great difficulty many learn to read. Their mechanics exhibit little skill, and yet it is common for a man to profess to be a mason, a blacksmith, a shoemaker and a wagon-maker. Often such have only from two to five dollars' worth of tools. I have seen saws so old and curiously formed I should not be surprised if they were made three hundred years ago. One mechanic has only an augur, another a saw, and another a hammer or a chisel.

On viewing the children, they seem active enough. But on looking closely, they will be found with poor perceptives, or the faculties which nicely distinguish. They have no sharp, angular development of organs which can lead them to strive to excel. In modern times, results rapidly follow. We rise or we sink in a single day. This want of perceptives in the large class to which the refugees belong has a terrible meaning. The ability to compete with the enterprise of this age is dead in them. In slower or more sluggish ages they might be gradually elevated. Now, they have no time to prepare for a conflict with the eagerness, the science and the skilled labor of a superior race. Without land, where they can raise hogs and corn, they will perish. Without capital or without ability to acquire it, they are destined in one or two generations to be annihilated. Even now the process is rapidly going on. Were they good laborers they might be saved. They have neither the will nor physical ability to labor. Their women are more faithful and desirable as laborers. Northern men prefer them at the same price. When the best qualities of a race take refuge in the female, the end is near. The Confederacy itself expired in female apparel.

The negro knows how to labor. His ability to work lies in his bones, in his muscles, in his nerves, in his whole being. Like a stringed instrument he is in tune. Much more than this, it has been his study to listen to the faintest sounds and signs, and to watch every movement of the human face. To save himself from reflecting on himself he has reflected on his work and on the care of animals. Much is limited and false—the fruit has been a development of his perceptives. This explains why so easily he learns to read—reading and writing do come by nature. In Slavery he has acquired the qualities which make the civilized man. It is of the highest national importance that the negro's reflectives be developed; upon this depends the future glory and greatness of the American Republic. Much through the whole world depends upon this. The stone which was rejected has become the head of the corner. It is vain for two millions of people, without perceptives and with soft muscles, to contend with four millions with perceptives and hard muscles.

The old slaveholders of Virginia recently reached the hight of impudence and folly when they settled the wages of the negro at $5 a month or 18 cents a day. When you talk about paying a man 18 cents a day for farm work, smith work, carpentry work, ditching and wood-chopping, you want new ideas, and will be apt to get them. Lord, have we fought this war at an expense of three billions of dollars and half a million of lives that the laborer may have 18 cents a day! If this is so, another war will be needed. The question about voting will be a small matter then.

The Democratic papers at last have got a new idea. So have I seen an old girl, who finally being married, triumphs with a real baby. They have discovered that the people of New-England are in the process of extermination.

From twenty to fifty years ago the New-England States sent out a surplus of population sufficient to settle Western New-York, Northern Ohio, Northern Indiana, parts of Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, as well as many other States. At that period, the bread they eat was rye and indian. When the Erie Canal was completed, wheat was brought from the West, and then fine flour bread began daily to be used. At the same time they improved in farming so as to raise more wheat; gradually the old-fashioned bread ceased to be eaten, and everyone who could had white wheat bread. From that time the increase in population declined.

Meanwhile, they grew in wealth. Only ladies with small waists were in the fashion; and then came the idea that it is degrading to do common work. It made their hands black to wash dishes; it made their feet large to walk. They must have slim waists; they must sit and sew. I do not suppose there are fewer births from these causes, but they shorten life. It was the change in the bread which diminished the number of births and marriages by making life shorter. Where rye is a part of a people's bread, they will increase faster than when any other kind of bread is eaten. Rye, when used in a warm state, has this result, not only with man, but with animals. This is a physiological fact, though it is not generally known. Saying nothing about anything else, warm rye and Indian bread, with good butter, is the most delicious food ever eaten by man. In that part of Virginia where slave-breeding was the principal occupation, rye largely was used. Coarse bread of any kind is similar in results, but not to an equal extent. In Chicago and Milwaukee, one may see Norwegian and Swedish women with faces which measure from six to ten inches across the jaws, with thick necks, and arms as large round as a baby. This is the gross, and purely physical. The bread of these people is of barley or rye, hard and black; often, a part is of bark. The Vandals and other northern people who invaded Rome in such swarms, lived on the same kind of bread. People whose bread does not contain a proper proportion of gluten cannot perpetuate themselves. There is no doubt but unbolted wheat, for a steady and desirable increase of population, is superior to any other. Many who wished to use this bread have found great difficulty in procuring it good, and have baked it in an unleavened state. The trouble is, that in raising it, the bran part will get sour before the flour rises. What is called Boston brown-bread is an attempt to correct this, and it contains sugar or molasses. It is not good. The true way is to raise the flour by itself, and when the batch is ready to knead, add a proper proportion of bran, when both will rise together. A little experience will enable a woman to make the lightest and best bread that can be imagined.

The deficiency of men in New-England is accounted for by saying that the young men go West, or to sea. There is something in this, but it is not all the truth. Really fewer males than females are born. Degeneracy in a people always shows itself by a superabundance of females. Nothing is more certain than that the system of polygamy sustains itself by an excess of female births.

At this very hour, let one go to any New-England town, or, indeed, wherever the New-England people have settled—in Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, or St. Louis, as well as in all small flourishing towns—and he will find the laboring people to be foreigners, mostly Germans. They lead humble lives; they work early and late; what they earn they carefully save; they educate their children and seek every honest, honorable way to get along. With the capital the Yankee has acquired he hires these foreigners to do the labor his forefathers used to do, and he lives simply on his nervous energy. The time has passed when New-England girls could do housework. Patiently German girls take their places; the young German farmer takes the place of the Yankee youth; and in a few years they earn enough to go into business or to buy farms of their own. When married they adhere to coarse diet and to active industry. Does any one know what these things mean? They mean that these foreigners unconsciously are awaiting their time. It is certain to come. All wealth, all science, and whatever makes men happy and life desirable, rest for a foundation upon labor.

A surprising fact recently has come to light. It is, that in New-England towns there are more births among those foreigners who do the work, than among those for whom the work is done. There can be but one result: the New-England race on New-England soil is destined to be annihilated. Elsewhere they may appear once more, like the shining bird which dives into the water and again "shows its plumes" afar off. The signs of decay long have been visible. The pale complexion, the narrow chest, and the fancied inability to labor, place their vitality, notwithstanding their learning, upon a level with the ignorant refugee. The universal tendency to consumption is the fruit of modern habits, and families wonder why they cannot be spared for the great usefulness they have prepared themselves for. Happy is that woman and that family who, through what they think adversity, are obliged to labor.

Consider the fact of a learned and popular divine not daring to stir out of the house for weeks because the wind is north-east, and yet the vane to which he looks is rusted fast. Or of another, with a national reputation, changing his clothes five times a day to meet the changes of the weather. At the same time, they who earn their bread and who disregard wind and storm, perhaps have not a change of garment.

It is very doubtful whether what I am saying will in the least affect the course of the New-England people. Individuals, undoubtedly, will heed the lesson, and a glimmer of these things happily may flash upon the generation which, through the might of labor, is destined to occupy the place of the proud people about to pass away.

N. C. M.

LETTER FROM HENRY A. WISE.

What He Thought Ten Years Ago.

ONLY, NEAR ONANCOCK, Va., August 23, 1855.

To S. WALLACE CONE, esq., President of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, New-York.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 14th instant reached me most opportunely. Before this you will have seen that The Richmond Examiner has handsomely acknowledged its mistake. It is well perhaps that it mistook your meaning and mine.

Attention has been drawn to your noble and patriotic purpose, and they will be approved, and be assisted by the entire Democracy of the South.

Those who love and would abide by the wise Federal Constitution and the sacred Union of our ("sisterhood of" erased) States in the South, know and feel that we have "a host of freedom, which is the host of God" for our friends in the North. We will not tolerate the idea of a separation from you for an instant; and we will depend upon your faith and your devotion to coöperate with us in defending the good work of our Fathers against internal as well as external foes.

We will, North and South, defend the rights of the States and the most precious of these: the right of each State to the blessed Union of the States.

We will defend the Constitution of the Union as the only Standard of State Rights, and we will defend the individual and inalienable rights of man. His rights of property and his person, all his finite rights, which pertain to poor mortality, and above all, his infinite right, the only one not of the earth earthy, his heaven-reaching right, which pertains to immortality, his right of religious liberty, his freedom of conscience—his right to easement in the way to God!

Thus I understood you—thus I took your greeting, and thus I greeted you back.

Carp who will, I will grasp your hands as a brother, upon the pledges to these rights, for which I am willing to stake "life, fortune, and sacred honor." But no one will object.

Petty jealousies will be laid aside, manly patriots will summon sober reason to their side, and we will triumph in the right.

God grant our country and its friends His guidance and His rule.

Yours devotedly, with all my head and heart,

HENRY A. WISE.

Horrible Outrage in Tennessee—A Family of Three Persons Murdered in Cold Blood.

From The Memphis Commercial.

The frequency with which murders and other outrages occur in the neighboring country calls for measures the most severe to assist in their suppression. Scarce a day passes that does not bring us accounts of thefts and robberies—bold unblushing crimes perpetrated often in the very sight of the helpless people, who, far removed from the officers of law, are impotent to repress the infamies to which they are a prey. A case of this kind was recently brought to our notice by Mr. Thomas Ferguson, who pursued the murderers of his brother and captured them here. The circumstances of this horrible outrage are of the blood-curdling character. Without pretense of provocation, strangers to him, these men went to the house of Mr. G. Ferguson about 9 o'clock on Saturday night last, and without word of warning or any intimation of their approach, even the faintest, opened fire upon him, his wife and helpless infant of three or four weeks life. One, two and three shots were fired before Mr. Ferguson could gain the floor, all of which happily were without effect, but the moment his form was visible by the flood of moonlight, another and another shot in rapid succession followed until the scoundrels had emptied every one from their revolvers, literally riddling his body and inflicting wounds that have ere this sent him to his grave. The appeals of his poor, weak wife, bed-ridden from recent confinement, and the cries of her just-born babe, fell on pitiless ears. No words, however touchingly couched, could arrest the demons. They continued their assault until their ammunition was exhausted, and the sound of approaching help called them from their victims to a sense of self-security. Then only did they cease, and, taking counsel of their fears, find safety for a brief period in flight. Going down to the river, on the bank of which, opposite Barfield Point, the deed was perpetrated, they stole the murdered man's skiff and floated down to this city, a distance of 100 miles. As soon as Mr. Ferguson was assured the assassins had left his premises he crawled out of the house (bleeding almost from every pore) toward his stable, with a view to get on his horse and seek succor of his neighbors, but his wounds and sufferings were too much for him. He failed, and when some hundred or two yards from the doorway lay down to die. Here he was found by a neighbor, Mr. Pitts, who, summoned by the firing, rode in a few minutes a distance of two miles. Examining his friend, and learning his condition, he hitched a yoke of oxen to an ordinary cart and had him conveyed to his house, where, as soon as possible, a physician was in attendance. This done, word was sent to Mr. Thomas Ferguson, who, when he arrived and had given all the necessary instructions for the care of his sister-in-law and her child and attentions to his brother, started, with proper assistance, in pursuit of the villains. Going down to the river bank the skiff was missed. This furnished a clue to their destination. Surmising their departure for Memphis, he at once commenced his journey for this point, arriving yesterday morning. Notifying the police, he continued the search. It was not of long duration. On board one of the numerous flat boats, anchored near the foot of Beal-st., he found the wretches. Recognizing the skiff of his brother tied to this "flat," he inquired of a woman whom he found on deck whether or not it was for sale, and she answered in the affirmative; he bargained for and purchased it, acting throughout with a nonchalance the more extraordinary when coupled with the love of a dear brother which had started him in pursuit of his murderers at the dead hour of night. Sure of their presence, and giving no hint of his business, he left the "flat" in search of policemen, with two of whom he returned and arrested the men he was in search of. Beyond a momentary surprise they manifested no signs by which their guilt could be guessed by a stranger to the case. Handcuffed they were marched to the jail, where they now lodge awaiting an investigation of the murder. Their names are James Brandeth and John Miller, and, from some letters found in their possession, are supposed to be from Scott County, Mo. It is thought they are of the gang recently driven from the neighborhood of Brownsville, the death of whose leader while being pursued by citizens of that town we chronicled on Thursday last.

Bank Statements.

Bank of America.—Statement of the BANK OF AMERICA, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1865:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,418,360 00
Average amount of Specie	1,410,632 45
Average amount of Circulation	8,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	11,521,014 83

City and County of New-York, ss: I, J. Punnett, President of the Bank of America, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, President.

Affirmed before me this 17th day of July, 1865. Frederic Bull, Notary Public.

Bank of the State of New-York.—Statement of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, of the City of New-York, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1865:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,767,032 00
Average amount of Specie	509,549 00
Average amount of Circulation	22,808 00
Average amount of Deposits	11,503,475 00

City and County of New-York, ss: I, G. W. Duer, Cashier of the Bank of the State of New York, of the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1865. A. R. Roberts, Notary Public.

Bull's Head Bank.—Statement of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 15th day of July, 1865:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$850,953 70
Average amount of Specie	11,101 40
Average amount of Circulation	114,056 00
Average amount of Deposits	916,521 58

City and County of New-York, ss: I, George W. Willett, Cashier of the Bull's Head Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1865. Augustus Leland, Notary Public.

Chemical Bank.—Statement of the CHEMICAL BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1865:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,918,106
Average amount of Specie	930,128
Average amount of Circulation	23,129
Average amount of Deposits	6,705,036

I, George G. Williams, Cashier of the Chemical Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of July, 1865. H. C. Fallman, Notary Public.

Corn Exchange Bank.—Copy of statement of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1865:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,921,296 00
Average amount of Specie	171,078 00
Average amount of Circulation	11,591 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,508,883 00

City and County of New-York, ss: I, W. A. Falls, Cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of July, 1865. James A. Moore, Notary Public.

Bank of the New-York Dry Dock Company.—Statement of the BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1865:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$247,1[illegible] 66
Average amount of Specie	41,621 80
Average amount of Circulation	17,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	250,853 98

City and County of New-York, ss: I, T. J. Lockwood, Cashier of the New-York Dry Dock Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

T. J. LOCKWOOD, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of July, 1865. A. C. Andrews, Notary Public.

Fulton Bank.—Statement of the FULTON BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1865:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,267,668 59
Average amount of Specie	542,321 66
Average amount of Circulation	27,152 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,953,509 57

City and County of New York, ss: I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the Fulton Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 15th day of July, 1865. Thos. Hinwood, Notary Public.

Greenwich Bank.—Statement of the GREENWICH BANK of the City of New-York, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1865:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$683,691 86
Average amount of Specie	71,417 66
Average amount of Circulation	10,105 00
Average amount of Deposits	776,149 83

City and County of New-York, ss: I, William Hawes, Cashier of the Greenwich Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1865. W. Wheelwright, Notary Public.

Manhattan Company.—Statement of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, the 15th day of July, 1865:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,704,781 21
Average amount of Specie	1,050,205 75
Average amount of Circulation	15,741 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,820,201 60

City and County of New-York, ss: I, John J. Harberger, Cashier of the Manhattan Company, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. HARBERGER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1865. Edwin F. Corey, Jr, Notary Public.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.—Statement of the MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1865:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,293,865 60
Average amount of Specie	24,449 58
Average amount of Circulation	1,488 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,472,084 68

City and County of New-York, ss: I, Abram Ives, President of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ABRAM IVES, President.

Sworn before me this 15th day of July, 1865. Wm. H. Post, Notary Public.

Manufacturers' Bank.—Statement of the MANUFACTURERS' BANK of the City of New-York, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1865:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$249,471 78
Average amount of Specie	11,951 61
Average amount of Circulation	53,001 00
Average amount of Deposits	801,870 01

City and County of New-York, ss: I, James T. Fountain, Cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of July, 1865. Edwin F. Corey, Jr., Notary Public.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—Statement of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July 1865:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,789,555 53
Average amount of Specie	96,064 70
Average amount of Circulation	99,509 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,600,809 57

City and County of New-York, ss: I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1865. George L. Walton, Notary Public.

Nassau Bank.—Statement of the NASSAU BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1865:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,849,457 69
Average amount of Specie	188,207 69
Average amount of Circulation	5,121 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,411,700 49

City and County of New-York, ss: I, Francis M. Harris, Cashier of the Nassau Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of July, 1865. Cornelius R. Disosway, Notary Public.

North River Bank.—Statement of the NORTH RIVER BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1865:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,652,498 79
Average amount of Specie	21,545 84
Average amount of Circulation	14,588 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,735,997 90

City and County of New-York, ss: I, Levi Apgar, President of the North River Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LEVI APGAR, President.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1865. Henry Palmer, Notary Public.

Oriental Bank.—Statement of the ORIENTAL BANK as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 15th day of July, 1865:

Average amount of Loans	$1,019,941 20
Average amount of Specie	58,945 88
Average amount of Circulation	115,581 83
Average amount of Deposits	1,095,273 16

City and County of New-York, ss: I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the Oriental Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of July, 1865. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., Notary Public.

People's Bank.—Statement of the PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1865:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,526,868 58
Average amount of Specie	45,727 94
Average amount of Circulation	9,888 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,370,085 00

City and County of New York, ss: I, Gilbert L. Crowell, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GILBERT L. CROWELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of July, 1865. Geo. Payne, Notary Public.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Statement of the Witness Weichman.

More Evidence Regarding Mrs. Surratt.

HER PRETENDED INNOCENCE.

Attempt to Poison the Late President.

The following appears in *The Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch*:

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

To the Editors of The Sunday Dispatch:

Will you favor me by publishing the following statement in your valuable paper?

Mrs. Surratt is dead and what I now have to say can do her no harm. There was a time when none had more respect for her than I.

When living I did everything for her that was in my power. I testified to her character nobly. I plead for her day after day with those in authority that they might spare her life because she was a woman, and because she was kind to me once. It was in vain. The Government knows best, and must make a dread and just example to terrify all enemies to free Government.

Yet, after all this, an attempt has been made by one Brophy, in Washington, to blacken my character. To silence him, and many other sympathizers with guilt, I deem it necessary to present the following to the public. Let them judge and decide fairly.

I am, sirs, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LOUIS J. WEICHMAN.

MR. WEICHMANN'S STATEMENT.

The affidavit of John P. Brophy of Washington to the public, instead of being to me a matter of surprise and anger, has been one almost of daily expectation. To prove its utter worthlessness, it is merely necessary to state that it was twice submitted to Judge Holt, and once to all the members of the Court, one to President Johnson himself, before the execution of Mrs. Surratt and that it had no effect whatever. Col. Bennett himself handed me the charges almost ten days before the trial was closed. They had been sent to him by some one who was afraid to affix his signature thereto. I laughed at them then, since they were ridiculous; and I now pronounce the statement, so extensively copied in various papers, a tissue of lies from beginning to end. It puzzles me much to know why these monstrous charges were not brought out on the witness stand by the learned counsel, Aiken, and his worthy associate, Clampitt, who are in close communion with Brophy. The case had not been closed when I read them. I was then, and am now, prepared to answer all such charges. Brophy himself was summoned twice, once for the defense and once for the prosecution; but according to his own wishes he never appeared on the stand. I had him and a dozen trustworthy, gentlemanly witnesses called to prove my character, against which he dares not say one word.

It was only after a very tearful protestation on his part that his "poor old mother would cry herself to death if she saw his name in the papers in connection with this trial," that I sent a note into the Court-room to Col. Burnett to release him, and he at once acceded to his wishes.

Brophy's "poor old mother" had, consequently, no reason to shed tears.

I never visited President Johnson, never wrote a letter to him, and don't believe that Mrs. Surratt was an innocent woman. The expression about Judge Holt is an infamous lie. Brophy accuses me of disloyalty. I would here say that no person throughout the whole trial had his good character so fully vouched for as I have. It is beyond reproach, either as regards loyalty, veracity or morality.

Brophy had better clear his own shoes first. He is an alien, has never been naturalized, and has not taken the oath of allegiance to the Government which he attempts to assail in the person of its chief witness.

A very prevalent rumor, too, has gained ground that I was placed in irons and maltreated and threatened by the Secretary of War. This is another error. The War Department had all the information which I possessed on the morning of the 16th of April. It was given freely and without compulsion. The Government, too, furnished me with money and transportation to go to Canada in pursuit of John H. Surratt.

Throughout the trial, the treatment I experienced at the hands of the Secretary of War, Judges Holt, Burnett and Bingham, and the members of the court, was very marked indeed and courteous.

As regards my testimony, I have nothing to regret. Conscious of my integrity, and of my desire to do right to all, I stand to-day in the pure light of heaven with out one sin on my soul to answer for as regards the trial of the conspirators.

Far from considering it a disgrace to have been a Government witness, I can only esteem it an honor that I have been of so much assistance in ferreting out the diabolical schemes of traitors and conspirators. I am pained only because of one thing, viz: that I have been deceived so much in Mrs. Surratt and her son.

Much has been said and much has been written about Mrs. Surratt's innocence. Sensation paragraphs are being scattered throughout the country, ridiculing our own times, accusing us of a want of deference and respect to the female sex, and recalling us to the days of knight errantry, when women was respected "in court, and camp, and tourney, and banquet hall." The United States Government itself is assailed, and charged with having murdered an innocent woman.

That a woman so kind, so compassionate, so generous and so religious, should have been cognizant of plots to capture or assassinate the President of the United States, is hardly to be believed. Yet it is strangely true. Her own actions and words, for weeks prior to the assassination, and even on the 14th of April itself, leave very little doubt in my mind but that she was guilty. But, guilty to what extent I do not know.

She may possibly have been cognizant only of the capture and of the parties concerned in it. Yet even that deserved death. It was treasonable and criminal to lay hands on the person of the President in aid of the enemy, and as such it ought to be punished.

Mrs. Surratt is to be much blamed. She should have exercised a woman's influence and a mother's love, and then she could have prevented all. But no, she was too infatuated. She loved the South too much. None can regret her untimely end more than I, yet none can detest her crimes more than I do.

Particles of conversation which were once intended to blind me, and which had a certain air of mystery about them, now come back in their dread reality with a peculiar and an awful significance. Before the 4th of March Mrs. Surratt was continually remarking to everybody that *something* was going to happen to "Old Abe," which would prevent him from taking his seat, because Gen. Lee was going "to make a movement which would startle the whole world." This appeared in the papers, and no notice was taken of it. The 4th of March came and went. President Lincoln was inaugurated, but Gen. Lee did not execute his "movement." What that "movement" was I do not know. A short time after I asked her why John brought such men as Harrold and Atzerodt into the house. "Oh! John wishes to make use of them for his *dirty work*," was her reply. I then asked her what the "dirty work" was? She said, "John wants them to clean his horses." He had two at that time. When Richmond fell and Lee's army surrendered, when Washington was in a blaze of glory and all hearts beat high with joy, Mrs. Surratt wept and closed her house. When the illumination took place her house remained dark and silent, without one single ray of light at the windows to denote gladness. Gloomy and forlorn it then was. To use her own expression, it was "indicative of her feelings." But, oh! a gloom and a horror now invests it blacker than the Furies themselves.

On Good Friday I drove her into the country, ignorant of her purpose and intentions. Holiday had been granted to all the clerks in the department by the Secretary of War. We started at 2½ o'clock. Before leaving she had an interview with John Wilkes Booth in the parlor, and no doubt she then received from him the field-glass which she gave to Lloyd.

On the way down she was very lively and cheerful, taking the reins into her own hands several times and urging on the steed. We halted once, and that was when about three miles from Washington, when, observing that there were pickets along the road, she called an old farmer and wanted to know if they would remain there all night. On being told that they were withdrawn at about 8 o'clock in the evening, she said she was glad to know it.

On our return I chanced to make some remark about Booth, stating that he appeared to be without employment, and asking her when he was going to act again. "Booth is done acting," she said, "and he is going to New-York very soon, *never* to return."

Then turning round, she remarked, "Yes, and Booth is crazy on one subject, and I am going to give him a good scolding the next time I see him." What that "one subject" was Mrs. Surratt never said. The people can judge for themselves.

She was very anxious to be at home at nine o'clock, saying she had made an engagement with some gentleman, who was to meet her at that hour. I asked her if it was Booth. She answered neither *yes* nor *no*.

When about a mile from the city, on our return, and having from the top of a hill caught a view of Washington swimming in a flood of light and glory, raising her hands she said: "I am afraid all this rejoicing will be turned into mourning—all this glory into sadness." I asked her what she meant. She replied, that after sunshine there was always storm, and that the people were too proud and licentious, and that God would punish them. The gentlemen whom she expected at nine o'clock, on her return, called. It was John Wilkes Booth's last visit to Mrs. Surratt, and the third one on that day. She was alone with him for a few minutes in the parlor; what transpired there God only knows. As soon as I had taken tea I went to the parlor.

Mrs. Surratt's former manner and cheerfulness had left her. She was now nervous, agitated and restless. Pacing up and down the floor, she seemed to be thinking of something, and on my asking her what was the matter, she said she felt very nervous and was unwell. Then looking at me she asked me which way the torch-light procession was going that we had seen on the avenue? I remarked that it was a procession from the arsenal, and that the employés were probably going to serenade the President, it being the 14th day of April, the day appointed for the restoration of the flag over Sumter. She said she would like to know, as she was much interested in it. Her nervousness finally increased so much that she drove myself and the young ladies, who were creating a great deal of noise and laughter, to our respective rooms to bed. She, however, returned to the parlor and continued pacing up and down the room long after I had retired.

When the detectives arrived at 3 o'clock the next morning, I rapped at her door for permission to let them in.

"For God's sake let them come in! I expected the house to be searched," said she.

When the detectives had gone, and when her daughter, almost frantic, cried out, "Oh! ma, just think of that man's having been here an hour before the assassination! I am afraid it will bring suspicion upon us!" "Anna, come what will," she replied, "I am resigned. I think that J. Wilkes Booth was only an instrument in the hands of the Almighty to punish this proud and licentious people."

Now why is there, after all these facts, that will not say that Mrs. Surratt knew what was in Booth's mind? God grant he may have spoken to her only of capture; but I believe what Judge Bingham said, and what every true Union-loving man will say: "Capture meant murder."

The abduction of President Lincoln from the city of Washington, which is surrounded by nearly 30 strong forts, and which was at that time protected by 20,000 soldiers, would have been simply an impossibility. His carriage could not have proceeded three squares without being recognized. The attempted execution of this silly plot would have been as absurd as its original conception.

LOUIS J. WEICHMAN.

More Light Upon the Assassination Plot—Reported Attempt to Poison President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton—Plan for Shooting Andrew Johnson.

The Washington correspondent of *The Pittsburgh Chronicle* writes as follows in a recent letter:

I have talked with an intelligent colored woman who says "she was in the crowd at Secretary Stanton's door on the evening of the assassination—that she was in charge of several children; and to prevent their being hurt, placed them in the angle formed by the steps and wall of the house, so that she and they were almost behind Mr. Stanton while he stood on the steps speaking to the people; that a man in a heavy, dark coat, with his hat drawn over his face, edged his way in among the children, and kept moving his head from side to side as if trying to get a good look at Mr. Stanton, while he kept his right hand down at his side, and she thought he had a pistol in it. She became alarmed and spoke aloud to a colored man near, asking him to come and stand between her and this man, for he had a pistol. The colored man came and took the position she desired, and the other moved off. The story was hard to believe, but her daughter stated that she came home that evening quite excited, saying there was a 'spacious character' in the crowd, and she thought he wanted to shoot Mr. Stanton." I have reason to believe Mr. Stanton knew of this, and expected to the last that she would be examined before the Commission.

On a visit to Mrs. Lincoln, the day she left for Chicago, I said to her that I had always expected Slavery would poison Mr. Lincoln as it did Presidents Harrison and Taylor. The idea appeared new to her, and recalled the fact that her husband had been very ill, for several days, from the effects of a dose of blue pills taken shortly before his second inauguration. She said he was not well, and appearing to require his usual medicine, blue pills, she sent to the drug store in which Harrold was employed and got a dose and gave them to him at night before going to bed, and that next morning his pallor terrified her.

"His face," said she, pointing to the bed beside which she sat, "was white as that pillow case, as it lay just there," she exclaimed, laying her hand on the pillow—"white, and such a deadly white, as he tried to rise he sank back again, quite overcome."

She described his anxiety to be up, there was so much to do, and her persistence and his oppressive languor in keeping him in bed for several days; said he and she both thought it so strange that the pills should affect him in that way; they never had done so before, and both concluded they would get no more medicine there, as the attendant evidently did not understand making up prescriptions. Could this have been the time spoken of in that letter produced on the trial, in which it is said the cap had failed once?

I know an officer's widow who spent some time with her husband in Georgia while Gen. Mitchell was in command. She has told me of a pretended Union woman, in a small town where they were stationed, who kept a boarding-house for Union officers, of the large number of invalids among these boarders, and her especially remarking the excessive and peculiar pallor of these invalids; soon the number of deaths attracted attention, and an investigation was ordered of the charge that this female fiend had been poisoning her boarders. While the case was pending some order changed the troops occupying the town, and my informant never learned how the matter ended, but her description of the pallor of the victims coincides with Mrs. Lincoln's account of our Martyr's appearance after the taking of the blue pills, that it was occurred to me those monsters may have some peculiar method of poisoning. Moreover, it is highly probable that our political assassinations are not yet over.

A conversation was overheard the latter part of last month, on a dark night, between a knot of men who distinctly detailed a plan for shooting President Johnson on the Fourth. The speakers were to station themselves at different points in the crowd, and while he should be speaking at Gettysburg, at a signal, fire simultaneously. This conversation was promptly reported to Col. Baker by Judge Day, who told me of the fact.

The person who heard it was a colored woman, late a slave, who knew of Judge Day as the slaves' lawyer, and unburdened herself to him of her great secret. After he had reduced her statement to writing, he sent her with it to Col. Baker. An intelligent white woman of the evening after the execution overheard one man say to another that "the d—d blue-legged Yankees had not made much of the conspiracy out, and were not done with it yet."

Such conversations have been by no means uncommon here during the past four years, and that against Mr. Lincoln's life attracted but little attention here once, but such threats seek the cover of darkness now.

Resemblance of the Trio of Assassins to Animals—Harrold an Ape, Payne a Buffalo, and Atzerodt a Panther.

Mrs. Swisshelm thus writes from Washington to *The Pittsburgh Chronicle* respecting the three assassins who have paid the penalty of their crime:

You know, of course, the speculative philosophy which claims to trace a resemblance between every human being and some species of animal. I never saw three people together who so strongly illustrate this philosophy as the three male assassins who were executed last week. I think I could not have passed Harrold on the street without mentally exclaiming, "ape." I have been often in the drug store he attended; and once, as he was putting up a small package for me, I became so interested in watching his agile ways that I caught myself on the eve of saying aloud, "You monkey," and found it necessary to make some remark to hide the thought I had so nearly expressed. When on trial, before I had recognized him as one I had seen elsewhere, that same thought came, "What an ape!" And strange, his character, as given on trial, had the fidelity and cunning of the ape.

Payne, on the other hand, was all bovine. Once a party of hunters described to me a Buffalo hunt, in which they had been engaged three days before in Dakota. They were eloquent in their account of a fierce, old bull, who stood to defend his dominion, while his family fled in dismay. They told of his charge first at one and then another of his would-be-captors; and of the disdain with which he shook their bullets out of his matted frontlet. I had not thought of the scene for years until I saw Payne sitting, erect and fearless, among his captors, and the whole picture then came up like a flash. The swell of the powerful muscles of the neck, spreading out on the shoulder, tapering in the jaw—the form of the spinal column from the waist to the top of the head, straight as an arrow, without that swell behind the ear which is said to indicate the social affection in the human head—the large, projecting jaws—the jutting brows, sloping forehead and prominence above, and a little back of the ear; but especially the large, pale, gray eyes with their spot of white light, was the monarch of the prairie. His peculiar motion in tossing aside his hair added greatly to this resemblance, and I could well believe his assertion of no malice against Mr. Seward. He simply had a fierce delight in conflict, had been trained to believe that Mr. Seward was trespassing on his grazing lands—his divine right of owning and flogging his own slave, and charged at his pursuer like the wild buffalo on the plain.

Atzerodt was a panther; the form and carriage of the head, the small green eyes, the motion of his hands, the very atmosphere around him spoke craftiness, deep and low, cruelty, cowardice. Whatever he did, or proposed to do, was for some immediate personal benefit. He could only spring for prey, when he felt assured of success.

Strike of Laborers.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 17, 1865.

There was a large procession on Saturday afternoon of the Laborers' Union, including the strikers, numbering 1,700 in all. No trouble occurred. The railroads have supplied the places of the strikers, and the Union is entirely beaten.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

Close of the Session—Bogus Boards of Trade—Canada Represented—System of Voting—Various Reports—The Reciprocity Treaty—Tactics of Her Majesty's Subjects—Resolutions Adopted.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

DETROIT, July 14, 1865.

The Commercial Convention, after being in session four days, has closed its labors and adjourned. After the organization, several standing committees were appointed on various subjects embraced in the call, and some others. There was a good deal of what the politicians call "log-rolling" in the organization, which indicated that something in particular was designed to be carried through, and it did not require a very shrewd observation to discover that the "main question" at stake was the question of a Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

Canada was here in force, but modestly declined to take any part in the proceedings in voting, as their object could be better accomplished by operating before the committees, and through active members in their interest.

Several "Boards of Trade," improvised for a voice in this Convention, were on hand, and certain gentlemen wired themselves upon the committee to determine the mode of voting and the ratio of representation, evidently for the purpose of making these Boards available for a "Reciprocity Treaty" expression. At least it was so suspected. It was conceded that the reciprocity party got the organization, and the committee who reported the ratio of representation, which was adopted, gave one vote to each Board of Trade, regardless of numbers, location, influence, or business.

This was adopted in the hurry of organization, on the first day; but on the morning of the second day, the rule was so manifestly unjust that Chicago moved to adopt some new one that should be more equal; in other words, some rule that would not allow Bay City, or Springfield, Ohio, with its dozen members and no commerce beyond its neighborhood, and perhaps a "Board of Trade" not a month old, to neutralize the vote of Chicago, with its 1,800 members and its millions of commerce. Certain interests had the thing so well arranged that this proposition was refused, when Chicago put in a manful protest and proposed to withdraw from the Convention.

This brought the body to its senses, and it appointed a new committee, which gave to each State represented a vote equal to its vote in the Electoral College, which was, perhaps, the best that could be done, and the protest was withdrawn and harmony restored. The Committee on Transit, out of the order of business established, first reported; which report included a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, to be built in part by the General Government by a loan of its bonds for a part of the cost. This drew out much interesting discussion and information. Buffalo, Troy, Albany, and part New-York City opposed the measure, which located the interest of the delegates with the traffic on the Erie Canal, or as stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad Monopoly. Mr. Pruyn, treasurer of that gigantic political machine, was very zealous against a ship canal, and advertised the ample capacity of that road to do all the business of the West, or whatever surplus the Erie Canal could not accommodate—and *at its own price*.

The Western merchants, however, who had hired the Buffalo prices to the combination elevators for handling produce, and experienced from two to five months delay in getting their values to market for the lack of capacity in the Canal and New-York Central (often losing largely by the delay) to move the great and increasing volume of produce, going to the seaboard, could not see things in the same light that Mr. Pruyn and the Central Monopoly did and demanded greater facilities in a Ship Canal, both to move produce quicker and at cheaper transit; and the Ship Canal project was carried by a handsome vote. Hon. M. Littlejohn of Oswego, made a powerful Speech in vindication of the report of the committee of which he was chairman. The same report recommends the enlargement of the Oswego Canal to the Hudson River. Mr. Joy of Detroit, also made an able speech for the report.

The next report of importance was that on Agriculture by Mr. Robinson of Ohio, and contained some wholesome protection principles to American industry. I inclose the report and remarks of Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Robinson of Cleveland, brought in the first report of the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, which stated that the Committee, having had under consideration the resolution introduced by Mr. Spaulding of Ohio, recommended its adoption, with an additional preamble and resolution, by Mr. Spaulding of Ohio.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations in such a manner as to increase the resources of the Government for the payment of the National debt, to promote the independence and prosperity of the country, and effectually protect the labor and industry of the United States against the conflicting policy of other powers.

Committee's preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Owing to the heavy taxation necessarily levied upon the people of the United States to meet the interest and expenses of our Government, it has become imperative upon our Government to nourish and encourage the industrial pursuits of the nation; therefore,

Resolved, That agricultural, mechanical, mining, manufacturing, and all other branches of American industry should be alike secured in the enjoyment of a permanent and remunerative recompense, inasmuch as American labor and its products is the main source upon which the Government must rely for its support and to pay the annual demands upon its treasury, and is its only sole dependence.

Resolved, That in order to perform this duty as well as financial necessity, a discrimination in favor of those productions upon which American labor depends for its permanent prosperity should be exercised by the Government when imposing duties upon foreign imports, because when human industry and labor languishes the ability to respond to the excise demands must be correspondingly impaired.

Resolved, That such action is now more the absolute duty of the Government, inasmuch as her hosts of heroes who have on the battle-field vindicated the honor and maintained our flag are returning to those pursuits which they left to defend the country, and to which they now again look for their livelihood, and which the Government is justice to their patriotism and its own wants should render as remunerative as possible.

Mr. Robinson said that the Committee presumed that the resolutions and report would accord with the views of every member of the Convention, as they did with theirs. They presumed that every patriot, every loyal man, and every man that had looked carefully into the subject of the National finances, would instantly see the importance of the subject and appreciate the necessity of action by the Convention. He was a Free-Trade man from principle and as a philanthropist, but under the exigencies of the time, circumstances demanded that they should take care of their own interests and protect their own Treasury. [Applause.] As the noble men who have been engaged in the gigantic war now closed had so nobly vindicated the honor of our nation and acquitted themselves so well, and were now rapidly returning to agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, it became their duty to protect them in the resumption of those callings, and with God's help they would yet wipe off their debt. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT put the question, and it was carried almost unanimously.

They were so eminently just that no one had the pluck to speak against them, although there were two intense Democratic "Free Trade" voices in the negative on the vote. I hope Congress will heed this expression, which was made without any packing of committees, or log-rolling outside, but came from the hearts of the people.

After two days' delay the Committee on Reciprocity made its report, first indorsing the action of the Congress in terminating the existing treaty; and secondly, recommending the formation of a new one that should be just to all interests concerned. The Committee being for a Reciprocity treaty, this was the rankest shape in which they dared to present their wishes, as the evidence of feeling against the present treaty had been too openly manifested to be mistaken. The first resolution was adopted.

Mr. McChesney of Chicago offered a substitute for the second, which said that in the present unsettled state of our country, and its finances, debts and new system of taxation, &c., the whole subject of renewal of the treaty could be safely left with the respective Governments—the treaty-making power.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine ably sustained the substitute, and pictured the difficulty of admitting a large class of articles free, for the direct benefit of a few people on the border who used them, while taxes would have to be increased on other articles, and paid by the whole country not interested in the immediate trade of the borders, to make up the deficiency. He admonished the Convention to be wise and not act hastily; the subject could be safely left in the hands of the Executive.

Mr. Ryan of Canada said they did not complain of the present treaty, and were willing to let it stand.

Mr. Joy of Detroit also spoke for a treaty; and in attempting to answer the remarks of Mr. Hamlin, I was sorry to see him play the demagogue by perverting what Mr. Hamlin said, and try to place him in a false position. Mr. Seymour of New-York adopted the same small game, for the lack of argument, but in very bad taste.

Mr. Hersey of Portland made the best argument he could for a new treaty, while Mr. Blake of Bangor demolished all the sophistry on that subject in one of the best speeches that was made, which was very imperfectly reported in only one of the Detroit papers; while the other ignored it in a three-line notice of a "bitter speech in opposition." The secret of this is, both the papers here, where two British railroads terminate, are in the interest of "Reciprocity" on any terms to suit the Canadas.

The Canadian representatives engineered the thing admirably, saying nothing until all the arguments were in by their friends in the States for a treaty, and also *against* it by the friends of the States, when they took the floor for the closing argument, in the person of their chosen champion, the Hon. Mr. Howe, leader of the Government in Halifax—for many years a Member of Parliament and Secretary of the Province. He is an able man, and made a plausible showing, full of special pleadings and sophistries that might easily have been blown to the four winds, had the task been assigned to some able champion of American rights.

The consideration of the Reciprocity Treaty was first in the order of business to be considered; but the thing was so engineered by the committee on that subject that it was the last important subject eliciting any discussion that was considered, and so timed that the subject could not be discussed with any effect after the Canadian argument had closed, as an invitation was then immediately accepted to go on an excursion to Ann Arbor.

The vote showed largely in favor of the Report of the Committee, which in its language perhaps is well enough; but it was well understood by all that no *such* treaty could ever be made, and therefore some who voted for it did it with this understanding, to make a show of friendly feeling to the Canadians; while others voted for it, believing no such treaty could ever be made, but intending in the failure to use the expression of this Convention against the Administration as a political question in future election campaigns for "disregarding" the voice of such a "great Convention" of "merchants" and "business men." To a considerable extent this was a Convention of railroads and politicians—many of them lawyers—whose only show of being "merchants" is the amount of railroad and bank stocks which they own, and their anxiety to go to Congress or get some other elevated place of an official stamp.

Another feature of the Convention—or rather of the delegates—might or will be noticed, as it may be of some significance. Almost, if not *every* man of foreign birth, who was a delegate, regardless of everything else, was for a new Reciprocity treaty. Can you tell why this is so?

During the proceedings several allusions were made to the British "neutrality" which has harbored and protected our Rebel and traitor-enemies, and sent them on raids and expeditions to murder, rob and commit piracy, and to do all that could be done to overthrow our Government, which was met by protestations of *innocence* and good will toward the North, which, if true, would prove that the British were the most trustworthy and cordial friends we had and the greatest enemies to the Rebels whom they harbored and encouraged.

On the whole, the results and influence of this Convention may be beneficial; but I opine the gathering was not exactly what the Detroit Board of Trade anticipated or designed in making the call. Even the Detroit Board itself, on the record against the existing treaty, was represented by delegates whom the Canadian delegates looked upon as the best friends in *their* interest. I am told the delegation was shrewdly packed by the President and some active treaty members.

X. X.

Politics in New-Jersey.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEWARK, N. J., July 17, 1865.

The political caldron is again beginning to boil. The sentiments recently expressed by *The Advertiser*, and which were criticised by THE TRIBUNE, are a fair reflection of views entertained by the Conservatives of the Republican party in this State—those who take counsel of their fears, not of their highest conceptions of justice and right; those who, having in times past compromised with the wrong, and been beaten by ever-increasing majorities, learn nothing by experience, and persist in the same stereotyped and weakening process.

The incomparable meanness and paucity of good sense evinced in *The Advertiser's* recent articles in opposition to the extension of suffrage, coming, as it does, from a source supposed by many, one of this State, to be the leading representative of the Union party here, demands some additional comment and explanation. Those of our friends who, denouncing its course, declare *The Advertiser* does not express the sentiments of any considerable number, are simply mistaken. That paper is unquestionably the first in the State as regards general ability and extent of circulation. It studies to reflect the sentiments of its supporters, with a view solely to the best possible immediate pecuniary return. It will become an advocate of just principles whenever it becomes apparent that the popular current tends in that direction and that it will *pay* to do so; and not a bit sooner. So, whenever it becomes necessary to present some new ideas or urge the discussion of principles of progress in the face of ignorance and thoughtless prejudice, *The Newark Daily Advertiser* must be incontinently set down as an opponent.

To-night, delegates are to be elected for the Republican State Convention, which meets at Trenton on the 20th inst., for the nomination of Governor, &c. Among the Gubernatorial candidates Marcus L. Ward of Newark, seems strongest hereabout, and among the soldiers generally; but much is said of active opposition from other sections to a candidate from this (Essex) County. Next we have Mr. Alex. B. Cattell, from the lower portion of the State. He is freely spoken of as being strong in funds and railroad influence, all of which is supposed to be a very "big thing."

Then comes Hon. Mr. Cobb, ex-member of Congress from the 4th district, for whom it is said Gen. Kilpatrick has promised to stump the State. From present indications it may be said that the coming Convention will be a decidedly interesting one. The sentiments and feelings of the Progressives (which include the large Radical German organizations) are clear, open and decided, more so perhaps than ever before.

As we view the prospect now, an easy defeat is promised us. If the Conservatives of *The Advertiser* school succeed in repudiating or ignore universal suffrage, they will "play it alone" this time. It is desired to be generally known that this assertion is based on absolute knowledge and given by the card.

If, on the contrary, the Progressives succeed in nominating a candidate and securing a platform in accordance with their views, the prejudices existing in the benighted regions of the State against the black race will work our defeat, unless there should be a heartier coöperation and more extended labor than indication is given of up to the present time. If defeated by the former policy it will be the repetition of an old-told tale, with added stupidity.

If the latter policy work our defeat, we shall have abundant consolation in being fairly and squarely before the country without subterfuge or equivocation, while, if well fought now, our future success is as certain as that God lives and that right will triumph over wrong sooner or later—unless, indeed, the Democratic party should follow up the hints thrown out by *The News*, and, while we are hesitating, inaugurate a system of suffrage that shall cover the ground in dispute and take the wind entirely from our sails. This is not impossible. The leaders of the Democracy know their danger. When the tendency of the general mind becomes sufficiently evident, they will seize hold with a firm grasp of whatever is available and wield it with all the force and zeal of a new proselyte. Like a storm-battered and weary traveler, this party will assuredly take refuge in whatever available quarters are offered. It may be that this old harlot is about to reform and become heaven's appointed instrument for our regeneration. If so, all right. In these matters, and at this time, we need not to ask what motive inspires men, so that they vote right and act right. To illustrate: THE TRIBUNE has been a lifelong opponent of capital punishment and an advocate of the largest liberality. If to-day it find *The News* advocating substantially the same, the coöperation is welcome; its motives are not questioned, its honesty not doubted, its former character not to the point. It is enough for us to know that our aim is high, our course consistent; and all co-workers are welcome, be they what they may and from whatever source inspired.

X. Y. Z.

John Lenan, 17 years of age, was stabbed and killed by his brother, James Lenan, in a drunken row at Albany a few nights since.

HAVANA.

Capt. Page of the Stonewall—Evacuation of Santo Domingo.

HAVANA, July 14, 1865.

The *Diario de la Marina* of yesterday notices the report published in the American papers, and generally believed, that Capt. Page, the commander of the ram Stonewall, had offered his services to the Mexican Government, and takes occasion to deny the statement, giving the information that Capt. Page left Havana about the 10th of June last, in command of the British steamer Ptarmigan, bound to Glasgow, his object being to visit his family and enter the merchant service. It is well known, however, that several of the officers of the Stonewall did go to Mexico, and that others have engaged in the Spanish Navy.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge and Col. Hoben sailed from this port for Europe on the English steamer Conway on the 7th inst.

The notorious blockade-runner known as the Frances or Zephine has been bought by a company formed in Havana. The name is to be changed to the Cienfuegos, and she will ply between this and that port.

The *Diario* of St. Jago of the 2d inst. gives the following concerning Santo Domingo: The steamer Maizi, on her way to this port from St. Thomas, touched at Monte Christi and Puerto Plata, both of which places she reports evacuated and abandoned by the Spaniards. At Santo Domingo there were about 300 persons who wished to leave in the steamer, but wanted the means to pay their passage. Many expected to leave in the Pelaizo. There were yet about 3,000 soldiers remaining at Santo Domingo. Nothing was yet known concerning the result of the commission sent by the Government of the Republic to treat with the Spaniards.

At Sagua la Grande the planters are experiencing a heavy drouth. The corn crop is lost, and fears are entertained that the sugar cane crop will be irreparably damaged for want of rain.

OUR STREETS.

Mass Meeting in the Park of the Workingmen's Union—Action of the Street-Sweepers Sustained—Speeches by Messrs. McLear, Duffy, Reilly, Stevens, Daily and Lynch—A Fair Day's Work and a Fair Day's Pay.

The Workingmen's Union of the City and County of New-York held a mass meeting in the City Hall Park yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The meeting was attended by about two thousand of the members, the time being inopportune for a large turnout. The meeting was very spirited, the speakers receiving a round of cheers whenever they alluded to the misdeeds of the City Fathers. The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. McLear of the Thirteenth Ward, as President. Fifty-two Vice-Presidents (representing the subordinate societies) and as many Secretaries, were nominated and elected unanimously. The following resolutions were read and adopted without dissent:

Whereas, From the statements of interested parties, the public of New-York are made to believe that the men formerly employed in the cleaning of streets have acted from different motives from that which is really the true cause; and *whereas*, it has been industriously circulated, through the press and otherwise, that the work done was very well done, under any circumstances, to work for contractors; and *whereas*, it has been, on more than one occasion, asserted that the Cartmen and Laborers' Association were interested in the non-success of the contractors; and *whereas*, upon the assumption of work by the contractors, they were paid a remuneration for the wages of the men, offering them insufficient remuneration for the support of themselves and their families; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the workingmen of the city of New-York, do most earnestly denounce the misrepresentations of certain interested parties, made to injure us, in the face of an intelligent public, in refusing to work for contractors; the workingmen who have been on past occasions the dupes of such parties, have every right to be guarded in their actions; the political motives imputed to our proceedings are groundless and incorrect; the really true cause of the suspension of work was solely from their not receiving sufficient remuneration for the support of ourselves and our families, by the attempted reduction of our wages by the contractors, broken time, Winter months, and other causes reducing the pittance at present received to a state below which in justice to ourselves and families we are unable to go. And in our struggle for a fair, just and honest recompense for our labor, we feel that we will receive the support and sympathy of a discriminating public.

Mr. McLear, said that it became him as chairman to state the object for which they had been called together. There was not a man who did not feel an interest in the workingmen. No matter what particular branch of the organization they might belong to, if they were workingmen, they were interested in every issue of their brethren against monopolies. He said that this meeting had been called particularly in reference to the contract for street cleaning lately awarded for ten years to Messrs. Brown, Devoe and Knapp. A great many people were under the impression that the contract would be a saving to the tax-payers. He would ask who were the tax-payers. It was not the men whose names appear on the income taxed for $50,000, $100,000, or $500,000 per year. They received it all back from those who earned it by the sweat of their brows, the taxes he saw before him. They were the tax-payers and the parties interested, and it was for them to decide whether the contract should stand. In regard to the saving to the tax payers, he said that the argument was only put forward by those who were interested in stealing from the public crib. The contract is given to Messrs. Brown, Devoe and Knapp, for a trifle less than $500,000; Messrs. Brown, De Voe and Knapp then sell the garbage-worth at the very least $100,000—for $20,000. The Commissioners were conscientious men, and of course they had nothing to do with the labor arrangement. They had to contend against capital and against political influence—against the influence of the very men who owed their election to them; but they would attend to them next Fall. The papers had stood for them in a measure, but they were poor, and very little had been done by the many papers of the city. He wanted to know if the streets had been cleaned according to the terms of the contract—if it had not been violated in every particular. If the Commissioners had nothing to do with this money, why did they not break it? It was not to their interest, and so the contract remains. In regard to the foot forced by some of the papers with respect to some scenes of violence which had occurred, he heartily agreed with them. This was a law-abiding city. Nothing could be gained by violence, and they had been frequently warned not to indulge in anything which might tend to disgrace them or the noble cause in which they were engaged—the emancipation of the workingmen from the iron rule and despotism of capital. It had been charged that the men would not work for contractors; the speaker said this was false; the men were willing to work whenever they could receive proper remuneration, and, therefore, they were called there to show their sympathy, and express their willingness to support them in their strike. He said they might not get their rights, but he doubted it. The men who made the contracts were put where they now are by them. They had placed them in power, and in a short time they would come before them again for their suffrages. He wanted to know how they would treat them; would they give them their ballots? (Cries of "No! No!") The contract amounted to half a million, but would the expenses of the City Inspector's Department be any the less. He was not afraid to venture his reputation as a prophet that they would not, and where did the money go? Into the making of nice little sinecures for their satellites, if they could get rid of no other way.

Judge Duffy was the next speaker. He said he was proud to address them, but he felt sorry to find them in an attitude of opposition. The people were imposed upon by those who said they were opposed to contracts, and would not work for contracts. But the truth stood out clear. You want a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. He wanted the citizens to understand that this was all these men desired from the contractors. All they asked for their labor in the future is that the workingmen will have $2 per day and six day's work in the week, and the cartman $5 per day for his horse and driver and wear of harness. As it was at present, every one knew that the average time made was not three days per week, and how could a man support his family at $7 per week? He alluded to the fact that some had said that the pay of a soldier was only $4 per week; he scouted the idea that the soldier received any pay. What amount of money could pay for a life, offered a willing sacrifice on its country's altar? The speaker then launched out in an eulogy upon our soldiers, and proceeded to state that these were the times which tried men's souls, and the particular thing which was occupying their particular attention at this particular time was one which particularly interested the citizens of the City and County of New-York. If we were not careful we soon would be visited by that terrible scourge which makes Europe tremble at the very mention of its name, the Russian Plague. In a little while if the streets were not cleaned the city would be offering thousands of dollars to have them cleaned, but it would be too late. He said that the citizens would know whether they had been wronged, and if they had, would see them righted. And they would decide themselves, and to decide fairly, all they wanted was to understand that these men were willing to go to work when they could receive a fair day's labor for a fair day's pay. He retired amid loud cheering.

Mr. Reilly, President of the Workingmen's Union of Elizabethport, N. J., then came forward. When the cheers which greeted him had subsided, he said he didn't come there to make a speech; he was no speech-maker; but he wished to ask the contractors if they had fulfilled their contract. They could not say yes; they knew it was broken; they dared not deny it. He wanted to know why the Commissioners had not abrogated it. Because it was working for their benefit. The speaker alluded to the Mayor; said he had sold those to whom he owed his election, who were now having their dark day; but in a few months his dark day would come—so dark that its political horizon would never be illumined by even one single star. He wished them ever to remember that the contract had been violated, and this settled the matter. They were bound to win; it was only a question of time. The speaker alluded to the strike at Elizabethport, and advised the men to stand firm, promising them the victory if they were true to themselves.

Mr. Stevens, President of the Workingmen's Union, said that the meeting was for the sake of making a public protest against the cutting down of the wages. It was well known they could not support their families upon the miserable pittance offered them, $1 75 per day looked large; but how much did they earn in the month, in the year? If the contractors could feel the pinching blasts of poverty for a few weeks only to which they were subjected their whole lives, he knew it would be impossible for them ever again to offer to cut down the poor man's wages. The speaker here alluded to the violation of the contract, but said that for any one to institute proceedings while our present City Government were in power would be suing the Devil and holding court in Hell. (Laughter.)

Mr. Daly said he did nothing more than ask that people would withhold their opinion until a fair opportunity was given him to show their grievances. They asked no favors, they were here as representatives of trade. It was not a meeting of sweepers, but of workingmen engaged in the contest of capital against labor. He called their attention and the attention of the representatives of the press to the number of Senators, of Councilmen, of Aldermen, of office-holders generally present, that they might know whom to vote for and whom not to next Fall, who were their friends and who their enemies. The speaker entered into the history of the contract, during which he made some very complimentary remarks upon the Republican party, its unity and truth to its principles, and also denounced the Democratic representatives from this city. He said they reminded him of the story of a sailor who hired a horse, and when mounted found the wind in his face; believing it necessary, the old salt commenced tacking from side to side of the road; the horse not being used to this began to cut up, and caught its foot in a strap. The sailor perceiving this, exclaimed—"By J——s! if you are going to mount, it's time I slid off." And so it was with these city fathers. They had been riding them to office, but they would soon see they could manage them no longer, and exclaim—"By J——s! it's time we slid down before we get hurt." In relation to the insults they had received from those who worked for the old wages, he said don't get angry with them; let them alone; by and by they would bring them into the Cartmen's and Laborers' Association and Christianize them; but, he said, if the insults became too strong, why, it reminded him of a story of Donnybrook Fair, where an Irishman coming along saw the impression of a head on a tent, and raising his shillaleagh gave it a terrific blow. Out rushed his dearest friend, and Pat hastened to apologize: "Shure, Ted, don't be angry, my boy; it was so swate and timptin' I couldn't resist the timptation if it was me own father." (Cheers loud and prolonged.)

The Hon. Mr. Keegan then spoke on the political issues of the affair. He avowed himself the friend of the working men, and declared he would never desert them. All they needed was to be true to themselves, and they would be sure of victory.

John Lynch, President of the Cartmen and Laborers' Association, denied that any of the men engaged in the recent "musses" with the contractors' employés were members of the Association. He wanted to know if the men could stand together and fight it out? (Cries of "We will, we will.") If they would they could not be beaten.

The meeting adjourned until to-morrow at 12 m., at the Apollo Rooms, No. 76 Prince-st.

TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES.—The attention of farmers having a suitable piece of grass for testing mowing machines is called to an advertisement of the American Institute in another column. A gold medal is to be awarded for the best mower.

THE CATAFALQUE.—The catafalque used in this city on the occasion of the funeral of the late President will be sold at auction, in parcels, at No. 623 Broadway, on the 20th inst., at 4 p. m. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Union Home and School.

Bernard Glaney, grain-shoveler, was drowned at Ogdensburg, N. Y., last Wednesday. His body was recovered. He leaves a wife and two children.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Pennsylvania from Liverpool—Mr. Ashmoth and lady, Mr. Storey, lady and daughter, Mr. Turner, lady and family, Mrs. E. Coffeen and children, Miss Oliver, Miss Miller, Miss Stohlbrook, Miss Sealey, Capt. Winchester, Capt. M. Stoker, Mr. G. Poussette, I. Carreras, W. O. Smith, W. A. Groyme.

Latest Ship News.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Pennsylvania, Grogan, Liverpool 4th, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 1,014 steerage pass. to Williams & Guion. July 5, 10 miles N.-E. of Tuskar, passed steamers City of London and City of Glasgow, bound up channel; 7th lat. 51, lon. 18, ship Orient, from Liverpool for New-York; 8th lat. 50, lon. 26 30, ship Rosier A. Heirn bound W., and steamer, City of Manchester, bound E.; 16th, 335 miles E. of Sandy Hook, bark Lennon, bound E.; at 7 p. m., passed steamers Edinburgh and Louisiana, bound E.

Brig Alice Leonard, Shackford, Cienfuegos 19 days, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

WIND—At Sunset, N. N.-W.

BELOW.

Ship Eugene (Hamb.).

Brig Henrietta, of St. John, N. B., with loss of foremast, maintopmast, maintopmast and top-gallantmast.

Brig Mary Ann.

SPOKEN.

Ship Zion, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
NINTH GRAND GERMAN SINGING FESTIVAL,
GRAND PRIZE CONCERT,
TUESDAY, July 18, at 8 o'clock p. m., in which 14 (non-resident) Societies will compete for TWO VALUABLE PRIZES.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
1.—Nur du Allein.............................Jost
By the Saengerrunde, Philadelphia.
2.—Saenger Gruss.............................C. L. Fischer
Liedertafel, Buffalo.
3.—Jagdlied.............................Andree
Orpheus, Philadelphia.
4.—Das Treffen.............................Kung
Saengerbund, Washington.
5.—Wein Chor.............................Kroeger
Saengerbund, Hartford.
6.—Was rauschen die Wogen.
Arion, Baltimore.
7.—Der Wald.............................Heeser
Saengerbund, Buffalo.
PART SECOND.
8.—Sturm und Segen.............................Kalliwoda
Saengerbund, Philadelphia.
9.—Schiffers Traum.............................F. Abt
Germania, Baltimore.
10.—Gute Nacht.............................Kücken
Germania, Poughkeepsie.
11.—8th Psalm.............................Schnabel
Liederkranz, Baltimore.
12.—Abendfeier.............................Franz Abt
Liedertafel d. f. Gemeinde, Philadelphia.
13.—Wanderers Nachtlied.............................Reissiger
Saenger Maennerchor, Philadelphia.
14.—Die Liebe.............................Zöllner
Liedertafel, Philadelphia.
Prize Judges, Messrs. Timm, Theod Thomas and Meyerhofer.
Admission.............................$1 00
First tier Boxes (four seats), reserved.............................8 00
Balcony seats, reserved.............................1 50
Gallery.............................50
Proscenium Boxes for sale at the office of CARL AMANN, No. 107 Wall-st. Ticket offices at the Academy of Music, and at J. Schuberth & Co.'s Music Store, No. 820 Broadway, will be open from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. WEDNESDAY, July 19.
MAMMOTH PIC-NIC AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES at Jones's Wood. For particulars, see to-morrow morning's papers.
LOUIS GEILFUSS, Cor. Secretary.

CANCER.
A NEW and WONDERFUL DISCOVERY, Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for Cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., No. 726 Broadway. J. C. DIXON, M. D.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 35 and 37 VESEY-ST.,
Are now opening a very fine Invoice of
MOYUNE TEAS,
by the Haversham, which they are offering in lots to suit the Country and City Trade, at Cargo Prices.
In the Invoice are very fine Imperials and Gunpowders suited to Southern Trade. Also, we are now offering a fine Invoice of
FOO CHOW OOLONG,
by the "Corea," among which are some very fine lines.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, No. 5 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1865.
ALL PARTIES OR PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the City on account of expenses incurred in the celebration of the 4th day of July, 1865, are respectfully requested to present the same to the undersigned, on or before the 25th of July instant.
By order of the Committee,
OWEN CAVANAGH, Secretary.
Room No. 5 City Hall.

A FRENCH WOMAN wants a situation as NURSE, and to do PLAIN SEWING. Call for two days at No. 166 West Thirty-eighth-st.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—A regular meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY, July 18, at 3 p. m. Punctual attendance requested. Business of importance. F. W. ENOS, Pres.
GEO. W. WHEELER, R. S.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SINGING TEACHER (Lady) at the TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. Apply to BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 19, at 11 a.m.

ALL who want COMPETENT HELP, Male or Female, for City or Country, such as Coachmen, Waiters, Porters, Servants, Gardeners, Farm Hands, Laborers, Cooks, Chambermaids, Waitresses, Nurses, Seamstresses, Laundresses, General House-workers, Small Girls, &c., can be immediately suited at the SELECT SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 139 Eleventh-st., corner Sixth-ave.